

5,500 RUSSIANS ARE TAKEN IN HEIGHTS OF GT. WALLACHIA

Berlin Claims 7,000 Prisoners On Rumanian Front Since The 12th

DEFENCE BROKEN

Eastern Danube Army Compels Retreat From Prepared Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, December 28.—An official communiqué reports: We have captured 5,500 Russians in the last few days, in the mountains of Great Wallachia, south of Rimnicul-Sarat. The communiqué claims that nine aeroplanes were brought down in the western theater and the breaking through of several Russian positions. "The Eastern Danube army forced a way through the enemy's front after bitter fighting and compelled them to retreat from their prepared positions. The enemy, since the 12th, have lost 7,000 prisoners."

London, December 27.—A Bulgarian communiqué reports: Enemy monitors have bombarded Tulcea, in the Dobudja, on the south bank of the Danube. The retreating Russians have destroyed the bridges across the Danube at Isaccea. Fighting is proceeding for the possession of the bridge-head at Macin.

CHEKIANG MILITARY LEADERS QUIT JOBS

Object to Appointment of New Police Chief; Patrolmen Abandon Beats

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)

Hangchow, December 27.—Leading military officers of this province, including the Chief of Staff, the Commander of the 2nd Division, three Commanding Officers of three brigades and the newly appointed Commissioner of Police Affairs have tendered their resignations to Peking. The situation apparently is a grave one. From the local newspapers it appears that this "strike" of a large number of high military commanders grows out of the appointment of a new Chief for the local Police Department in the person of Colonel Fu Chi-yung, a classmate of Governor General T. T. Lu. The retiring Police Chief, T. H. Hsia, who is given an Irish promotion, officially transferred his duties yesterday morning to his successor. In the afternoon a number of officers in the Police Department had a clash with the new Chief and immediately after that all the policemen on their beats struck in a body. The principal streets were left without a single policeman and soldiers were called out to do guard duty at important points.

This morning the local papers state that the Governor General is responsible for the police deadlock and the resignations of the leading military men who, from the turn of events, are in sympathy with the retiring police chief, and who would not have sent in their resignations so abruptly unless there is something wrong in the way of trouble between them and the Governor General.

Nobody seems to know what the next phase will be. It is hoped that Peking will endeavor to smooth the matter out.

People here are naturally excited over yesterday's events, but otherwise the situation is quiet and normal. There is no doubt that the local problems can be amicably settled in a few days. Meanwhile it will be interesting to hear what Peking has to say in the matter.

Judge Lobingier Decides British Blacklist Case In Favor of Mr. L. Everett

Judgment for G. \$2,700 Against Swayne And Hoyt
G. \$4,500 Was Asked; The Decision in Full

In the United States Court for China, yesterday, Judge C. S. Lobingier decided the case of Leonard Everett, Plaintiff, vs. Swayne and Hoyt, Incorporated, Defendant, a case arising out of the British Blacklist, in favor of the plaintiff. The full sum asked, however, was not awarded. The suit was brought for Gold \$4,500; the judgment is for Gold \$2,700 and costs.

There had been no appeal lodged against the decision up to yesterday evening. If one should be entered, it will be heard in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, which sits at San Francisco.

The decision follows:

STILLARUS

1. Under the Anglo-American law, it is the duty of a common carrier to serve all applicants alike, unconditionally and without discrimination.
2. Such a carrier is not justified in refusing to accept freight except on condition that the shipper obtains a third party's consent.
3. The carrier is relieved from such duty by the act of God or the public enemy, but not by causes which he can remove, nor, according to the weight of authority, by the acts of his own servants.
4. Nor is it a sufficient excuse for such refusal that the carrier's agents are subjects of a foreign power which prohibits trade with the applicant or his customers.
5. The applicant's measure of damages for such refusal is reimbursement for actual loss incurred and this includes assured profits from a pending contract.
6. It is not necessary for the applicant to prove that the carrier knew of such contract.
7. But against such profits must be charged any reduction which would result from shipping the goods by another available carrier.

Messrs. Fleming and Davies, by Mr. Fleming, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden, by Mr. Fessenden, for defendant.

Lobingier, J.:—This is an action to recover damages from a common carrier for its alleged wrongful refusal to accept and transport goods. The petition avers and the answer admits that the defendant is an American corporation, and the steamship Yucatan, an American freighter which "arrived at the port of Shanghai, China, on the 13th day of May, 1916,

under charter from said owners to the said defendants for a voyage from the port of San Francisco, California, to ports and places in China and Japan and return to San Francisco, and for other Pacific Coast ports of the United States. (Par. 4).

"That the said defendants through their said agents on the 3rd day of May, 1916, and again on May 5, 1916, refused the plaintiff's said application for space and offer to ship as aforesaid by the said vessel on said voyage upon the ground that they did not have space available on said vessel, but that thereafter, to wit, on the 8th day of May, 1916, after plaintiff had called to the attention of said agents that they had allotted space to others applying at a date subsequent to the time of plaintiff's said application, the said agents of the defendants offered the plaintiff space on said vessel for said voyage provided the freight offered by the plaintiff should be passed by the British Consul at Shanghai and provided plaintiff did not offer more freight (or cargo) than the space at the disposal of said agents for the defendants. (Par. 10).

"That plaintiff declined to agree to the aforesaid conditional acceptance of said offer by said defendants through their said agents in so far as it related to the approval of the British Consul at said Shanghai, and demanded that the defendants through their said agents accept said freight without said last mentioned condition. That defendants through their said agents refused to comply with said demand." (Par. 11).

By way of justification for this admitted refusal the answer alleges:

"That defendant's agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., are British subjects and as such were prohibited and prevented by British law and Orders in Council, rules, regulations and decrees of the British Government from dealing in any way directly or indirectly with German subjects, or their agents, or German enemy goods. (Par. 10).

"That plaintiff at the times mentioned in said petition was acting as an agent for German subjects and the cargo offered to Jardine, Matheson and Co., defendant's agents, by said plaintiff for shipment by the said steamship Yucatan was cargo owned by and belonging to German enemy subjects of Great Britain. (Par. 11).

"That defendant's agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., were prohibited and prevented by the authorities of

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MAKE BANK OF ENGLAND FEDERAL RESERVE AGENT

Will Bring Two Governments Into Direct Financial Relationship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 27.—The Federal Reserve Board has been permitted to appoint the Bank of England as its agent, under American banking laws. This is a very important development and a radical departure from existing financial methods, as it practically places the American and British Governments in direct financial relationship. The first effect is expected to be a noticeable decrease in the use of gold in the settlement of international balances.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao Journeying to Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press)

Peking, December 27.—A telegram from Changsha states that Liang Chi-chiao left there on December 24, and is expected to arrive at Tientsin on December 28, from whence, after a short stay, he will come to Peking.

TORREON IS ONCE AGAIN IN VILLA'S POSSESSION

Late Messages Contain Assurances That All Foreigners There Are Safe

(Special Cable to The China Press)

New York, December 28.—Villa has again succeeded in getting control of Torreon. Messages received today state that all foreigners there are safe.

80 LOST AS JAPANESE STEAMER IS WRECKED

Tokio, December 27.—The steamer Hankaku Maru, of the Seikokushu of Daien, stranded outside the port of Chefoo, says a telegram received at Mukden on December 26, but owing to a heavy snowstorm it was impossible to save her and the steamer has been destroyed and all the passengers and crew drowned, to the number of about 80 persons.

The Weather

Cloudy and milder weather, with mist at the mouth of the river. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 44.0 and the minimum 27.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 61.5 and 37.4.

Only Framework of Houses Left After Fierce Bombardment



The terrible destructive power of modern shells is well illustrated in this picture, which shows the shell-wrecked homes in the French town of Montauban, which was in the path of the French advances on the western front. Little but the framework of the houses is left standing.

Representative Mann Is Denounced by Own Party for Prussianism

Support of Peace Note Earns Him Heavy Scoring; Gardner Strong in Indictment

(Special Cable to The China Press)

New York, December 28.—Representative Mann, the leader of the Republican party in the house, has been denounced by his own followers for his evidences of Prussianism and severely scored by prominent Republican Representatives for the support he accorded to the peace Note.

Congressman Gardner, one of the leaders of the preparedness campaign, has declared that the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns must be destroyed.

GREEKS SATISFACTORILY CARRYING OUT DEMANDS

Accordingly, Second Note Prepared By Allies Has Not Yet Been Presented

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Greek Government is still satisfactorily carrying out the Allies' demands and the second Allied Note has not yet been presented.

GENS. HWANG HSING AND TSAI AO ARE HONORED

A memorial service in honor of the late Generals Tsai Ao and Hwang Hsing was held in the Hunan Guild, West Gate, yesterday. There was a large crowd of distinguished Chinese. Among the prominent speakers were Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Tong Shao-yi.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Dec. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 10
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 30
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Jan. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Szuoka M. Jan. 8
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31
Per M.M. s.s. Athos Jan. 1
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behio Jan. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 7

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.
The Canadian mail of Dec. 15 is due at Yokohama today, and here on January 3. Left Vancouver on December 15, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of November 29 was due at Saigon yesterday, and here on January 8. Left Singapore on December 26, per M.M. s.s. Portheos.

Republic of China Here To Stay, Says Victor Murdock

Famous Kansan, After Three Months In The Interior, Finds Much Ground For Hope; American Interests Expanding

Mr. Victor Murdock of Kansas, editor of the Wichita Eagle, former Congressman, and one of the fathers of the Progressive Party, which had so much to do with the re-election of President Wilson, arrived in Shanghai yesterday with Mrs. Murdock and daughter Katherine, after a three months' visit to various parts of China, mainly in the interior. Mr. Murdock is delighted with China. To a representative of THE CHINA PRESS, at the Astor House last night, he said:

"As soon as the inevitable casual and cursory impressions of a tourist had left me, two substantial convictions gained emphasis with every day of my stay in China. The first is that the Republic is a 'go.' The second is that American interests in China are on the eve of a great expansion."

"On the score of government, I do not think anybody need worry overmuch about China. In the first place her territorial integrity is insured by her debts. She must be kept on her feet in order to pay interest, and any one factor, or nation, that develops a determined desire to break China down as China, will find that an anxious creditor always makes a jealous guardian."

"But over and above China's relations to ambitious nations, and the security which is involved in these relations, there are inherent elements in the Republic of China which promise not only progress for the Chinese people but permanence for their government. The great mass of the people of this country are not articulate, and public sentiment as we know it in America does not exist. But there is a public opinion in China. It exists in the small but vigorous crowd of Chinese with foreign educations, and it exists also in the very large and potent factor which has always given China the democratic slant. I mean the elders of the villages and the towns. No-one can have studied the situation as I did in Szechuen, for instance, or in Yunnan, without realizing that any Peking intrigue looking to the restoration of a monarchy, will be followed by an explosion in the south and west which will rock China and the world. Nor do I look for any intrigue, worthy the name, to materialize. There may be a few generals who are more military than they are patriotic who squirm under the constitutional harness, but their own jealousies will defeat any effective concert."

"The public men whom I have met are all working to keep the wheels of the new government revolving in the most difficult period of any Republic's life—the first few years. President Li Yuan-hung,

with whom I talked at length a short time ago, has as clear an idea of the needs of China as President Wilson has of those of the United States and he is not over-estimating the favorable features or under-estimating the difficulties before the country. His temperament fits the time and the place. The young men, in charge of the legislative branch, men like Mr. C. T. Wang, are keeping their sense of proportion and while it is a world-fashion to denounce the activities and inactivities of all legislative assemblies, I was impressed by the decorum and despatch of business in the Parliament at Peking."

"If the present condition holds, and I believe it will, it will not be long until China wakes to a national consciousness which will prove in turn a national patriotism. The Republican form of government can bring this. Monarchy never did. And with it will come a long deferred reward for Chinese industry, sobriety and intelligence—attributes which nowhere outside of China have gone unrewarded."

"You spoke of the expansion of American interests?"

"Well, first of all, China's prime present need is inter-communication—railroads. Szechuen, for example, is a paradise. The railroad that penetrates the gorges to Chungking, or better, Chengtu, will tap a reservoir that will pour a golden flood out upon the country. Most of the nations of the world are wasting their substance in war. America has the money to build railroads in China, and in the only way railroads should be built in China, for the development of traffic, not for clinching spheres of influence. China cannot be helped by appropriating the little wealth she has. She can be helped only by developing her wealth. That is the American idea. It is tenable. The position of the Powers, that the United States can not loan money for Chinese development, is untenable. And if put to the test, the Powers will not maintain their position of mere protest."

"Meanwhile American interests are reaching out all over the country. The most stable structures from one end of the Yangtze to the other, for example, are the installations of one American corporation. Everywhere I found young Americans, the very flower of our country, pushing American interests, learning the Chinese language, mastering the Chinese curves of business, depending less and less on Chinese intermediaries, and more and more on themselves in their dealings with Chinese merchants. They are probably no more assiduous than the

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SWEDEN JOINS IN EFFORT TO BRING NATIONS TO PEACE

Directs Appeal to Stop Hostilities To Both Belligerents And Neutrals

ENTENTE'S REPLY

Draft Answer To Germany In Paris On Mutual Communications

OTHERS TO WAIT

Teuton Press Sharply Divided In Interpretation Of Wilson's Intentions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 27.—Official—Sweden has addressed an appeal for peace to both belligerents and neutrals.

London, December 27.—Reuter's Agency learns that the reply of the Allies to the German peace Note is being drafted in Paris and the Allies are mutually communicating on the subject.

It is not likely that official action will be taken with regard to answering the American and Swiss Notes until the German Note has been dealt with. The report that Great Britain has received a Note from Sweden, advocating peace, is erroneous, but it is believed that such a Note is imminent.

Germany's latest move is regarded as another adroit attempt to rush the Allies into a so-called peace conference, at any cost, with the object of jockeying them into a false position in the eyes of neutrals, but last night's bomb-shell is not likely to have the desired effect in America, since Germany, which has persistently refused to reveal her terms of peace, deliberately ignores President Wilson's appeal to both sides to place their cards on the table.

Moreover, Germany has violated all the courtesies of diplomacy by allowing the publication of her Note in Berlin before its receipt in Washington, with the result that President Wilson received the first news of the Note from journalists.

Paris, December 27.—French opinion of the German reply shows that Germany wants the German hand of peace, which is to be wrenched from the Allies by a ruse, in default of the strength to obtain it forcibly. Such deceitful machinations justify the Allies in their determination to fight.

Germany Holds Varied Opinions on U.S. Note

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 28.—The noted American diplomatist, Dr. Andrew White, lauding President Wilson's peace note, said that the talk of Britain's crushing of Germany was child's talk; even if they could destroy Germany's entire navy, Germany could not be crushed. Britain would have to realize that it is a drawn game. Even admitted that the British and French might gain a fair amount of successes on the western front, the German gains in the East must be considered when the terms are made.

The interpretation of President Wilson's note in Germany is somewhat confused by the fact that yesterday's comments were based on short extracts, which, as the Hamburger Fremdenblatt points out, were carefully selected and diligently cabled by Reuter and, further, by the fact that Reuter, at the same time, cabled Secretary Lansing's remarks, of which, however, nobody in Germany knows whether they were really made by Lansing in this way, or whether they were transmitted by Reuter in a distorted form. This confusion is illustrated by the fact that the comments published by the Vossische Zeitung, yesterday and today, differ in important points.

Yesterday, the paper considered President Wilson's note as a "diplomatic intrigue," prompted by the desire to shield Britain. The paper declared that the note ought to be

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Judge Lobingier Decides Blacklist

(Continued from Page 1)

the British Government from accepting and shipping the cargo offered by plaintiff." (Par. 12).

To these last averments plaintiff, in his replication,

"admits that defendant's agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., were prohibited and prevented by the authorities of the British Government from accepting and shipping the cargo offered by plaintiff but alleges that this was because the said authorities of the British Government had placed the plaintiff on what was known as the British blacklist (the same being a list of neutrals with whom British subjects were prohibited from having business dealings) or because the said British authorities suspected that said cargo was owned by German subjects." (Par. 3).

"He further admits that as a part of his business as shipping agent he has accepted cargo from German subjects and admits that the cargo mentioned in the Petition herein came into his possession from German subjects and that he received his instructions as to shipment of the same from German subjects but as to whether said cargo at the time he offered the same for shipment to the defendant was owned by German subjects as alleged in said Answer, plaintiff has not sufficient knowledge to form a belief and therefore leaves the said defendant to its proof thereof." (Par. 2).

Defendant having elsewhere admitted that "it was acting as a common carrier" and its refusal to accept plaintiff's freight being thus likewise admitted the naked legal question is presented whether the justification offered for such refusal is sufficient; for no testimony is produced except that of plaintiff and some depositions in support of the petition. The question of liability must therefore be determined largely upon the pleadings.

It is an ancient doctrine, coming down to us from the common law, that "common carriers owe to the public the duty of carrying indifferently for all who may employ them, and in the order in which the application is made, and without discrimination as to terms." (1).

The doctrine resembles, and is probably derived from, that of the Civil Law (2) and, as there, applies equally to carriers by land or, such as defendant, by water (3). A general legal ban (as intoxicating liquor) the carrier cannot refuse to transport if the particular consignee is not barred from receiving it (5).

The grounds which will justify a refusal to perform the duty are few. Those usually enumerated in the books are the act of God (a catastrophe not due to human agency) (6) or of the public enemy (7). The latter does not include mob violence (8). Whether it includes a strike is a question on which the courts have divided. The existence of a strike by other than the carrier's employees, and which blocks all traffic, has been held to relieve the carrier of its duty to receive and transport freight (9). But the decision cited by defendant's counsel is the only one which we have been able to find to the effect that a strike of the carrier's own employees will afford such excuse. There is older and ampler authority (11) (ignored in the opinion) for the contrary doctrine. The question came before the New York Court of Appeals as early as 1859 in a case (12) where a railroad company sought to escape its common carrier's liability on the ground that its engineers had refused to work. In an opinion by an eminent Judge (Denio) the court said:

"The position that the defendants are not responsible, because the misconduct of their servants was wilful and not negligent, cannot be sustained. The action is not brought on account of any injury done to the property by the engineers, but for an alleged non-performance of a duty which the defendants owed to the owner of the property."

"If their inability to perform was occasioned by the default of persons for whose conduct they are responsible, they must answer for the consequences, without regard to the motives of those persons."

"Those who intrust their goods to carriers have no means of ascertaining the character or disposition of their subordinate agents or servants; they have no agency in their selection, and no control over their actions."

"Being a corporation, all their business must necessarily be conducted by agents, and if they are not liable for their acts and omissions, parties dealing with them have no remedy at all."

In a similar case (13) arising in Illinois the supreme court of that state said:

"It is, doubtless, the law, that railway companies cannot claim immunity from damages for injuries resulting in such cases from the misconduct of their employees, whether such misconduct be wilful or merely negligent. If employees of a common carrier suddenly refuse to work, and the carrier promptly supply their places with other employees, and injury results from the delay, the carrier is responsible; such delay results from the fault of the employees."

"It is a well settled principle of law" observed Mr. Justice Biddle, (14) "that a delay caused by a strike or mob composed solely of the employees of a railroad company . . . will not excuse the company from receiving freight according to its contract or public duty."

The two latter quotations are *obiter dicta* but they serve to disclose an attitude of the courts elsewhere quite inconsistent with that expressed in the North Carolina case relied upon by defendant's counsel and appear to us to state the sounder and better doctrine. And while the facts above reviewed are

not strictly parallel to those in the case at bar, still if a carrier is not relieved of liability by conduct of its employees which is contrary to its orders it would seem *a fortiori* that exemption could not be claimed where, as here, the agent's acts are not disavowed by the carrier.

Under all the authorities, moreover, the obstacle which will excuse the carrier must be one which he cannot remove with proper care. Not even an act of God will relieve him if his own negligence contributed effectively to the result (15). So, although a *bona fide* lack of shipping facilities will excuse the carrier (16), it must appear that he has used ordinary care to supply them not only from the locality in question but from others (17) and it is no defense that he has failed to provide them or has depended unsuccessfully upon another (18). In a recent Pennsylvania case (19) it was observed:

"That the refusal to allow plaintiffs a siding connection was an undue and unreasonable discrimination against them was too clearly established to admit of question. The congested condition of traffic on defendant's road, which was offered in explanation, afforded neither excuse nor extension. The means of protection against such condition was in defendant's own hands. It was under no duty to haul more coal than could safely and conveniently be transported over its line; but a burdened duty did rest upon it, in limiting the amount to be accepted by it, because of extraordinary conditions, to show no preference as between shippers, and to treat all alike on some equitable basis."

Applying to the case at bar these principles (for no precedent on all fours with this case has been cited or found) we must inquire whether defendant used sufficient care to avoid the situation which led it to refuse plaintiff's cargo. As we have seen their averment is that their agents were prohibited by their (not defendant's) national authorities from accepting it. But there is no claim that this prohibition was legally effective against defendant or that it could not easily have employed other agents who were exempt therefrom. In the language of the opinion last cited, therefore, "the means of protection against such condition was in defendant's own hands." And wherever such is the case the common carrier's liability continues.

We have seen, too, that the carrier cannot shift the responsibility to his employees, even where they defy his orders and assume an attitude adverse to him. There is no averment here that the acts of defendant's agents were such. For aught that appears the agents' policy was also that of the principal.

The briefs contain considerable discussion as to how far the agent's knowledge may be imputed to the principal. It may be conceded that defendant was not presumed to know the British Enemy Trading Acts but it is hard to conceive of knowledge more important for its agents to communicate than their own restrictions as to those from whom they were permitted to accept freight. Clearly this is a matter which they should have reported to defendant and, as a rule, what they should have done they are, as regards plaintiff, conclusively presumed to have done (20).

But aside from this presumption we do not see that it would aid defendant if it were proven positively that its agents did not so inform it and that it remained ignorant of the fact that its agents would not accept freight from all who might apply. That would merely show that the agents were acting adversely to their principal, which, as we have seen, will not according to the weight of authority, relieve the latter from liability.

Defendant observes in its brief that its "agents offered to accept the cargo provided plaintiff could procure the consent of the British Consul." But that was a condition which our law does not permit a common carrier to impose. As we have seen it must serve all unconditionally and equally and while the common law may have been modified for the British Empire by the recent Enemy Trading Acts these have no force as to Americans. The testimony (Walker's deposition) shows that others were given space without conditions. Indeed the petition (par. 8) alleges and the answer (par. 4) admits that defendant was "accepting offers for and allotting space to the public generally." Besides it seems clear that the agents knew plaintiff could not meet the condition.

We must find, therefore, that defendant has not shown exemption from its common carrier's obligation; that its duty was to receive plaintiff's freight; and that, by its refusal, it incurred liability.

II.

The measure of damages for such refusal varies according to the status of the applicant. If he is the owner of the goods offered for shipment and the object is a sale at the destination, he is entitled to the difference between the market price at the latter and that prevailing at the point of application, less freight charges (21). To this is sometimes added the element of depreciation while the goods are awaiting shipment (22) and always the award must be such as will reimburse the applicant for actual loss (23).

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damages, if there is any reasonable basis for their ascertainment." (24)

In the case at bar plaintiff was not the owner of the goods offered for shipment and hence could not claim the measure of damages applicable to transportation for sale. But we think it clear from the authorities just reviewed that he is entitled to reimbursement for the loss incurred from the refusal of shipment, including profits therefrom. Another case (27) quite analogous in principle was one where plaintiff had contracted to sell railway excursion tickets in reliance upon the defendant company's promise to issue an unlimited number. It was held that the measure of plaintiff's damage for defendant's non-performance was the profit the former would have received from the tickets he had sold.

It is admitted (p. 8) that defendant's freight rates on the Yucatan were \$16.50 per ton. But it is undisputed that plaintiff had made contracts with his customers by which he was to receive \$430 per ton for what he should ship for them. It appears (pp. 8, 12) that these contracts were entered into when freight rates were high in Shanghai and that by the time application for space was made to defendant there had been a fall of almost one-half, a situation so much a part of local history that this court might almost take judicial notice thereof.

There is nothing to indicate that defendant or its agents knew of plaintiff's contracts with his customers. But that was not necessary (28). Nor was there any speculative element in plaintiff's profits. In some of the cases above cited prospective profits were allowed on estimated sales and probable contracts. But here the contracts were actually made and the proceeds susceptible of exact calculation and it seems to us that the carrier's refusal was an even more direct and proximate cause of the loss of these profits than in the authorities heretofore cited.

But we also think that something must be charged against these profits. Defendant's counsel contends that the true measure of damages here "could only be the difference between the rate at which defendant's agents accepted cargo from other shippers and the rate actually paid by plaintiff to ship his cargo by other steamers." He cites no case in which this rule applied but it seems reasonable to require that an applicant who is refused service by one common carrier should not charge the whole damage upon the latter if another is ready to provide service which will prevent, or at least reduce, the damage. Such a principle obtains in the law of Master and Servant (29); it seems equitable and sound and we see no reason why it should not also be applied here.

Plaintiff testifies in response to his counsel's questions:

"Q.—You had this cargo for shipment at \$30 a ton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What ultimately became of it, did you ship it?

A.—No, Arnold, Karberg shipped it by some people in Kobe. They shipped the cargo to Kobe and afterwards shipped it to America and I had the cargo from the Tientsin firm shipped to Kobe for transfer to America, but I made no profit on it and the services were absolutely without remuneration. I lost the business and the profit. Besides it took up a lot of time and trouble."

On cross-examination he states further:

"Q.—Although you could not ship it yourself still the German firm could ship it?

A.—Yes, they did it through a Japanese firm and it was not shipped in their own name."

Q.—You made no effort to ship it yourself?

A.—Well, I did, but they were satisfied to take it over and did it themselves."

On being asked "the rate across the Pacific" for this shipment he replied:

"I estimate between \$25 and \$26 including all things such as lighterage commissions."

Elsewhere he says:

"If I could get cargo away by the Yucatan at \$16½ why should I go to the Japanese lines for \$25 or \$26 a ton?"

It seems clear from this that

plaintiff's customer was given a rate by the Japanese company about \$1.50 per ton less than that fixed in the contract with plaintiff though the shipment was made in his name at least as "forwarding agent." He admits in effect (pp. 10, 13) that he did not ask, and hence was not refused, space from said company for this particular cargo, and without a positive showing to that effect we think it would be inequitable to charge upon the defendant more than the difference between its rate and that of the Japanese Company which would be about \$1.50 per ton.

On the other hand we do not think defendant has shown that other shipping facilities were available to plaintiff at the time. After stating that "the British firms and their allies would not do business with me," he testifies:

"Q.—When the Yucatan shut out that cargo you took no efforts to ship by other lines and dropped the matter?

A.—No, I beg to differ there. I tried to make negotiations or arrangements with Anderson, Meyer and other steamship people."

Q.—You restricted your efforts to get a Vladivostok steamer, but the Yucatan was the only vessel I could take advantage of."

We might almost take judicial notice that the lines mentioned in plaintiff's testimony included all of those then operating and the burden was on defendant to show that the Japanese Company was not the only one open to plaintiff. (30) We must therefore find that he is entitled to recover as damages for defendant's refusal the difference between its rate and that of the Japanese Company which was, as we have seen, \$1.50 per ton. As it is admitted that three hundred tons were offered the whole would amount to \$2,250.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars United States currency together with his costs.

By the Court,
Charles S. Lobingier,
Judge.

(1) 6 Cyc. 372. See also Covington Stock Yards Co. v. Keith, 139 U. S. 138, 35 Law. ed. 73; Toledo etc. R. Co. v. Wren, (Ohio) 84 N. E. 785.

(2) Hunter, Roman Law, 512.

(3) French Civil Code, Arts. 1782, 1952; Spanish Civil Code, Arts. 1601, 1783, 1784; 5 Corpus Juris, 378. But cf. Cockburn C. J. in Nugent v. Smith, 1 C. P. D. 423.

(4) 6 Cyc. 368.

(5) Royal Brewing Co. v. Missouri etc. R. Co., 217 Fed. 146.

(6) Id. 377.

(7) 6 Cyc. 379.

(8) Id.

(9) Louisville etc. R. Co. v. Queen City Coal Co., 99 Ky. 217, 35 S. W. 626.

(10) Murphy Hardware Co. v. Southern Ry. Co., N. C. 64 S. E. 873.

(11) Blackstock v. N. Y. etc. R. Co., 20 N. Y. 48, 75 Am. Dec. 372. Cf. Weed v. Panama R. Co., 17 N. Y. 362, 72 Am. Dec. 474; People v. N. Y. etc.

R. Co., 28 Hun. (N. Y.) 542; 9 Am. and En. R. Cas. 1; International etc. R. Co. v. Server, 3 Tex. App. Civ. Cas. sec. 440.

Such was also the Roman Law doctrine. Bowyer, Modern Civil Law, 274.

(12) Blackstock v. N. Y. etc. R. Co., 20 N. Y. 48, 75 Am. Dec. 372.

(13) Pittsburgh etc. R. Co. v. Hazen, 84 Ill. 36, 25 Am. Rep. 422.

(14) Pittsburgh etc. R. Co. v. Hollowell, 65 Ind. 188, 32 Am. Rep. 63.

(15) St. Louis etc. R. Co. v. Dreyfus, 42 Oka. 401, 14 Pac. 773; Georgia etc. R. Co. v. Barfield, (Ga. 1907) 58 S. E. 236; Ferguson v. Southern R. Co., 91 S. C. 61, 74 S. E. 129.

(16) Hutchinson, Carriers, II, sec. 495.

(17) "For aught the evidence shows to the contrary, the appellant, by the use of ordinary care, could have sent in cars from other division points, without discommodating shippers at those points, in order to supply the temporary needs of shippers at the station of Pryatt."

"Although the demand for stock cars was great and unusual on the division on which Pryatt is situated during the time appellees were seeking to ship their cattle, it was the duty of the appellant to endeavor to meet this unusual demand and to satisfy the requirements of shippers from that station by exercising ordinary care to have the need supplied." St. Louis etc. R. Co. v. Keep, Mo. 168 S. W. 131.

(18) "It was the duty of the defendant as a common carrier to furnish reasonable facilities for the transportation of commodities along its line. The fact that it had no cars at the time of its purchase of the road, or the fact that another company had failed to supply its cars, is not a sufficient answer to this requirement, unless it be shown that reasonable facilities had been provided for the procurement of cars from another company, which had proved inefficient on account of the unprecedented and unexpected emergency." Missouri etc. R. Co. v. Sneed, 85 Ark. 293, 107 S. W. 1182.

(19) Cox v. Pennsylvania R. Co., Pa. 85 Atl. 863.

(20) 31 Cyc. 1451, 1640, 1587.

(21) 6 Cyc. 376, note 72; Hutchinson, Carriers III, sec. 366; St. Louis etc. R. Co. v. Leder Bros., Ark. 112 S. W. 744; Toledo etc. R. Co. v. Wren, 78 Ohio St. 137, 84 N. E. 785.

(22) Shoptaugh v. St. Louis etc. R. Co. (Mo. App.), 126 S. W. 752.

(23) Delaware, Williams v. Armor Car Lines, (Del. 1908) 79 Atl. 919.

(24) Kentucky, Louisville etc. R. Co. v.

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etc. R. Co. v. Hill, 70 Tex. 51, 7 S. W. 659; Louisville etc. R. Co. v. Queen City Coal Co. 13 Ky. Law Rep. 832.

(25) Hilldale Coal and Coke Co. v. Pennsylvania R. Co., 229 Pa. 61, 78 Atl. 28.

(26) Hitchcock v. Supreme Tent, 100 Mich. 40, 58 N. W. 640.

(27) Houston etc. R. Co. v. Hill, 70 Tex. 51, 7 S. W. 659.

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GOETHALS ANSWERS CANAL DETRACTORS

Present Methods Will End
Slides, Despite Calamity
Howlers

CRITICISES PROF. MILLER

'Dire Predictions' Based on A
Few Hours' Visit—Discredits
Gas Theory

New York, November 20.—In the report which Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who retired from the army last week, recently submitted to Secretary of War Baker, General Goethals was able for the first time to express himself freely as to the critics of the canal, and he did not spare any words in doing so. Some of these critics he refers to as "calamity howlers" and "know-it-alls."

The slides will be overcome for all time, General Goethals declares. A large part of his report is given to a discussion of the slides.

"For some unaccountable reason," says General Goethals, discussing the Culebra Cut, "there seems to be a general belief that the entire length of the Cut is affected. A report emanating recently from English sources states that the bottom of the canal through this section is found to be a bog, which is being constantly pushed up, and through which the dredges have difficulty in maintaining a channel; further, that it is acknowledged on the part of those in charge that the canal is a failure, and that American engineers are seeking information in England relative to the Nicaragua route."

"Such reports are false, and there is no foundation for them; yet they seem to have gained credence probably because a pending treaty between the United States and Nicaragua contemplates securing from the latter all rights for building a canal on its territory. It makes a good news item, however; makes converts to the belief that the entire 8.75 miles of the Cut is unstable, liable to collapse or upheaval, completely closing the canal for all time, is useful in assisting shipping companies to take advantage of present conditions, to charter ships at excessive rates instead of complying with their obligations, and permit an increase in insurance rates."

Character of the Slides
"Another misconception that exists relates to the character of the slides. They have not been, except in part at Cucaracha, a slipping down of portions of a bank in order to reach the slope at which the material will stand. Slides of this character have occurred, but they were small in extent and easily handled. Those at Culebra are breaks resulting from deformation or crushing of underlying strata which, under changed conditions, could not bear the weight of the superimposed mass, and caused a vertical settlement or drop of the overlying material, which subsequently moved into the prism. Final rest will be secured when all the material that is in motion has been removed. As is shown by experience with smaller breaks that have occurred from the same cause, when the end is reached the final surface will be concave, or bowl shaped."

Probably the greatest injury done the canal was through Professor Benjamin LeRoy Miller, Ph. D., who occupies the chair of geology at Lehigh University. On returning to New York from Costa Rica, he stayed here a couple of days awaiting a steamer. He was given every facility to examine the slides at Culebra, which were then at their worst, and

he is reported to have said for publication on his arrival in the United States that he had made a thorough examination of the slides and the conditions found were as follows—the statement appearing in quotation marks in the press item:

What Professor Miller Said

"At the Culebra Cut . . . cracks have formed over 1,300 feet back from the canal, and all of the ground intervening is moving toward the cut. There is no doubt that much rock, now apparently stable, also will move, as its support is withdrawn by the removal of loose earth and rock. Before the canal can be said to be completed and permanently opened to traffic, the amount of material that must be taken out will not fall short of the amount already taken from the Culebra Cut."

"Transportation companies planning to use the canal should realize that they must not expect uninterrupted service for several years. During the dry season the canal may be opened, but it is certain to be closed during the rainy season, when the earth is soaked with water and its movement toward the canal facilitated."

"In view of the extent of the material that has now started toward the Cut, it seems that steam shovels should again be employed. Practically all of Gold Hill and much of Zion Hill must be removed, and to wait until earth break loose and enter the Cut where the dredges can attack it seems unwise, and unquestionably longer delays the completion of the project. If dredges alone are employed, as at present, the canal may be kept clear during the months when rainfall is lightened, but for many years to come the rainy season is almost certain to cause such slides as to close the canal for weeks or even months."

"The 'thorough examination' occupied fully three or four hours of his time. The position that he occupied in one of the leading universities of the United States gave credence to his statements, which were copied broadcast, and commented upon editorially to the detriment of the canal. His dire predictions were naturally unsettling to shipping interests, which were guided by them to some extent in routing their commerce elsewhere."

Experiments Tried in Vain
"During the excavation of the cut twenty-two slides and breaks of various extent occurred. The steps taken to protect exposed slopes by vegetation have been noted. It was believed that piles driven through the loose material into firm ground below and tied at the tops might check the movement, and this was tried at four of the slides, but without success. In some instances the piles were carried bodily down the slope; in others the underlying material, moving faster than the upper portion, inclined the piles away from the cut, and in cases where the top surface moved faster than at the bottom they inclined in the opposite direction. The remains of these piles can be seen at the present time in some of the areas so treated."

"It was thought that in case of clay slides heavy riprap dumped on the surface would find its way through the loosened material to firm ground and check the movement, but this method was found as useless as the piling. Most of the riprap rock was taken out at the foot of the slope as the excavation proceeded. Experiments were made by corerating the face of the prism to prevent the disintegrating effect of the air on some of the softer rocks; this was done by use of a cement gun, by plastering the surface with cement mortar and by reinforced concrete, anchored to the side of the prism with pieces of rail. None of these methods was satisfactory or durable. The remnants of the French drains, which proved inadequate,

War Sends American Princess Home



(Princess Radziwill)

The Princess Radziwill, who was Miss Dorothy Deacon, is back in America, having sought refuge from the horrors of war which have engulfed her historic Russian home, Nieswies. The Prince remains in Russia to aid the cause of the Allies.

Princess Radziwill has the distinction of being the only woman upon whom the Tsar ever conferred the Cross of St. George. This honor was extended because of her work in aiding many of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who passed through her home town in Russia. For many months the Princess personally conducted a field hospital and camp kitchen.

Many terrible stories of the sufferings of the Poles are told by the Princess. She says that the plight of Poland is worse than that of Belgium. Among the horrors detailed by the Princess is the case of a man who went mad while his wife was giving birth to twins. The wife died and the mad-man buried the wife and the five twins. The Princess heard the story, but arrived too late to save the babies.

were dug at the bottom of the prism. The conclusion was reached that the only cure was the removal of all loosened material as it came into the Cut, and in case of breaks to relieve the weight, here possible, from the upper parts of the banks by steam shovels or sluicing operations."

"In considering any method for stopping the slides some conception must be had of the enormous amount of material involved, as well as the method in which it acts. The banks at present giving trouble are from 300 feet to approximately 550 feet above sea level, and extend back 1,300 to 1,800 feet from the faces of the prism, and from these furthest points to the water surface the entire mass is broken for a depth extending at least to the bottom of the canal. As already explained, the movement is by fits and starts, sudden at first and gradually subsiding, with renewed activity after a period of quiescence."

Other Suggestions.

"To sink a number of pipes and apply steam for driving out the subsoil would be prohibitive on the score of expense even if it were practicable. It would be impossible to drive and hold such pipes through the material in case of motion. Pipes sunk for the purpose of pumping out the water are equally impracticable and impossible. Piling the entire area at regular intervals and tying the piles to anchors driven in the firm ground cannot be done, nor would it secure the result anticipated by the proposers of the scheme."

"The construction of retaining walls would require the excavation of material to secure the foundations, necessitating the removal of all the material in motion, when the need for the retaining walls would no longer exist. There is no form of construction that could be designed that would hold back the superimposed mass while the excavation for the foundations was in progress."

The construction of inverts to hold down the bottom of the prism is impracticable and impossible.

"Wire netting, rolled over the bank and held in place by stakes, would not prevent the movement, but would seriously interfere with the dredges in removing the material littered up with sections of wire mesh, which would break loose with every movement of the slide. Consolidating the mass by injecting grout also would be impossible; the pipes could not be driven to firm ground below, and the earth and rock as it now comes into the Cut can be much more easily handled than would be the case were this material solidified by cement."

"It was suggested that the slopes and the surface of the ground adjacent to the Cut be covered with asphalt, tar, or some preparation which would exclude water from the ground. This was also proposed by a member of the committee from the National Academy of Sciences. That the committee did not include it among its recommendations seems conclusive that in its opinion it was not practicable, and no further comment seems necessary."

"The latest theory advanced appears in an article published in The New York Sun on June 18, 1916, by the Hon. Thomas Kearns, ex-United States Senator from Utah, and republished as Senate Document No. 525, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session."

Senator Kearns's Theory

"He believes . . . that the trouble is all caused by subterranean

gases formed in the earth which, when permitted to escape through certain channels or breaks in the earth, carry with them eruptive material, sometimes for a long distance, to the place of the least resistance."

"The breaks, which produced fissures several hundred feet deep, liberated no gas. With a pressure sufficient to accomplish such destruction of the structural formation of the rocks, apparently the gases returned to their storage to attempt later a forced passage through the bottom. We unconsciously endeavored to assist their efforts by digging away 110 feet of the container, but even this did not induce the gases to come forth; thus far there has been no evidence of escape anywhere along the line of the Canal, nor has there been any upheaving movement anywhere, except in the Culebra district, where the slides occur. So long as there is no movement in the banks we are able to reach bottom grade and keep it. Under the circumstances those on the work still adhere to their belief that subterranean gases have nothing whatever to do with the movements that have occurred."

"The methods proposed for securing a channel through the slides and to maintain it, adopted in October, 1915, were laid before the committee of the National Academy of Sciences, including the sluicing operations proposed on the west side, but no suggestions were made which modified the plan in any way. The various propositions made by a number of people seeking to help us in our troubles were carefully considered, as were also the theories advanced setting forth the probable causes. There were a number of letters, the writers proposing, for suitable monetary consideration, to cure the slides, but these were filed. None of the suggestions or theories tended in any way to change the plans adopted."

"As predicted at the time the great Culebra movements occurred, the slides will be overcome finally and for all time, notwithstanding the calamity howlers and in spite of the disastrous predictions of the 'know-it-alls.'"

SUSPICIOUS CLOTHES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, December 22.—According to a telegram from Copenhagen, the British, for the first time, took a woman from a steamer which was brought into Kirkwall. When searching the luggage of a German woman on board the Danish steamer Frederik VIII, they found men's clothes

YOUR BREATH.....?

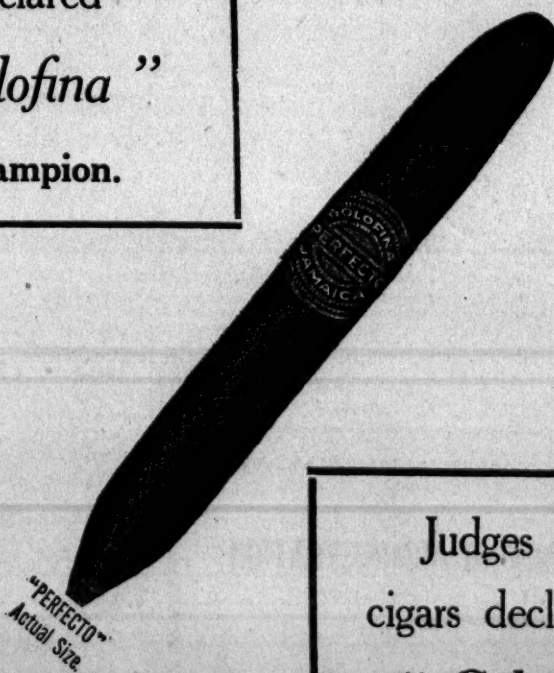
Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let us help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature.

PINKETTES

Of all chemists, or 60 cents the pinkal, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seehuen Road, Shanghai.

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Tientsin were of
no exception when
they declared
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(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

GERMANY IS GROGGY, FRED PALMER ASSERTS

Teuton Army Deteriorating, But
Has Lots of Fight Left, The
Writer Observes

PREDICTS ALLIED VICTORY

Correspondent Expects War
Will Last Three Or Four
Years More

New York, Nov. 18.—After living for seven months with the British Army on the Somme, where he was the only American war correspondent, Frederick Palmer returned here yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, firmly convinced that the Allies would win, but that the conflict would last three or four years more.

The only possibility that he could fore see for peace in the Fall of 1917 was for Russia, which is the unknown quantity in this war, to execute some grand coup next Summer that would force the Central Powers to accept whatever terms the Allies might agree to give.

The French were determined to have a peace won by French courage and efficiency in the field, Mr. Palmer said, and not a peace by the grace of Germany. They would certainly insist upon having Alsace-Lorraine returned to France. The British officers and soldiers will not listen to any person who suggests peace to them now, and are confident they can beat the enemy. Apart from any other conditions, the British intend to keep the colonies they have captured from Germany, according to the writer.

"The Rumanian campaign will play a decisive part in the duration of the war," Mr. Palmer said. "At the start the Rumanians ran away with the bait. They would not listen to the advice of the allied commanders. They wanted Transylvania and started through the passes to take it, closing their eyes to Bulgaria. Indeed, they thought they had assurances that Bulgaria would not join in; but nobody ought to have known better than they that assurances are poor collateral in the Balkans. The Germans gathered all the Turks and Bulgars possible, on the one hand, and on the other, all available Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians; and with the best Generals and every gun that they could concentrate attempted another drive such as they had made against Belgium, Serbia, and Poland. Feared for Rumania.

"Experienced commanders on the western front, when they saw what the Rumanians were doing, were pretty pessimistic. They knew the size of the Rumanian army, its inexperience, and how it had exposed itself over a broad front before the Russians could come to its aid. After the fall of Constanza many thought that Rumania might suffer Serbia's fate as the result of her daring. "However, once they were in retreat the Rumanians were ready to take advice, and welcomed the hundred French staff officers who were in Rumania pitting their skill and an inexperienced army against German staff skill and an experienced army. The rest depends upon Russia's ability to arm her numbers and transport them and their supplies and sufficient guns and munitions. Pessimists thought that Rumania might be beaten by Oct. 15. When she was not, they thought that she surely would be all in by Nov. 1. In mid November, with Rumania still holding, the conclusion was that the German army had lost its old power of offensive. On the western front, German deterioration was evident enough, but it was not thought sufficient to interfere with an eastern campaign.

"German victory in Rumania will give her control of valuable wheat and oil fields, and her front will be little longer than at present. She is fighting for a great stake. If she is held up in her present position, she will have a much longer line to defend when Spring comes. "All Winter the offensive on the western front will continue. Every time the weather favors, the French and the British, who have the guns and shells for it now, will turn on their murderous curtains of fire—whirlwind curtains, creeping curtains, double and treble and quadruple curtains—and the infantry will charge under cover of this canopy of death and tear off another gain of a mile or so of front, and a thousand prisoners or more. Attacks for a few hundred yards of front have gone out of fashion.

"In attacks on a big scale, losses

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



are relatively less and the bag of prisoners bigger. Then the soldiers all like what they call a big 'show.' It counts for something. When Spring comes the French and the British will continue their drives with more men and more ammunition, and the Italians will continue theirs. If the Russians have munitions to continue all Summer with drives of the same kind, something will break somewhere on the long front of the Central Powers; or if it does not, the Allies mean to go on with the war another year or more.

Yield Trenches Without Fight
"In their machine-gun positions in defense, the Germans have fought with desperate courage; but the British have wiped out these positions with their 'tanks,' and they don't hesitate to use two or three batteries of guns to fall a troublesome machine-gun position with shells enough to make sure that nothing can survive in the neighborhood. The significant thing is the readiness with which anywhere from a score to a hundred Germans will yield a trench without making any fight. That does not mean that the German army is not still a great army. Germany is groggy, but she has lots of fight left. Her army has staggered several times under the blows on the Somme, but the Staff has pulled it together. But, plainly, it is not the army that it was—it is poorer than a year ago—and the French army is better.

"This idea of an exhausted France puzzles me. Where did it originate? From all I can see, France has the largest trained force, fully equipped for first-line fighting, that she has had since the war began. Paris appears more nearly normal, and business is better than at any other time since the war began.

"Yes, I've been accused of being a monopolist because I was the only American correspondent with the British Army; but the British did not feel that they could have more than one American when they had only one Australian, one Canadian, and five men to represent the whole press of the British Isles. War correspondence, which was supposed to be dead, was never so much alive as today. You may go anywhere you please. The only holiday I had during the battle of the Somme was three days in London, and I flew back across the Channel to the front in an aeroplane in one hour and fifty minutes—which gave me more peace than I had anywhere else. Up above the clouds nobody could talk about the war to you. I felt a little giddy at first while mounting, but afterward it was like riding in a bus.

"My own opinion? I ought to know something about who is going to win the war, considering how much of it I have seen. I think that Germany must eventually crack under the allied pressure, and that the solar plexus blows which will decide the war will be given on the western front.

"Probably you get the best idea of conditions in Germany from talks

with prisoners. There is food enough for the soldiers, but the civil population is feeling the pinch. There seems no question that the Crown Prince has lost his popularity. Hindenburg's elevation to Chief of Staff was in answer to public will and particularly that of the trenches. Still maintaining that they are patriotic Germans who will fight to the end, prisoners lay stress on the fact that the Crown Prince and all the military leaders around him and all who were in power at the beginning of the war have either been retired or are in subordinate positions. Hindenburg did not belong to that party. He is the product of the war, which has put the authors of the war out of face. He holds the loyalty of the average German soldier, where the others have lost it. The Kaiser, however, still retains his hold on German affections.

Hindenburg's Eyes on East
"Hindenburg has set his eyes on the East. Indeed, Rumania's coming into the war made it necessary that he should. As Germany must yield Belgium and Alsace, she seeks through Turkey her outlet to new fields of expansion. In the west Hindenburg's idea was an elastic front of defense of something the same order which he maintained against the Russians so successfully. Only, of course, he expected to use much larger numbers to the mile.

"But the East is the East and the West is the West in this war, as all German prisoners agree. They say it is a cinch fighting in the East compared with Verdun and the Somme. When anybody who has seen the eastern front and thinks that he knows something about artillery concentrations visits the western front and is taken out over the shell-harrowed fields of the Somme and sees one whirlwind curtain of fire, he gasps and admits that he knew nothing about shellfire. "With an elastic front the Germans mean to make the British and French pay a heavy price for slight gains. The villages destroyed by gunfire are French villages, and it is enemy soil which the Germans are yielding. But the cold facts are that through the month of September on the Somme the German losses were double those of the British and the

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General agent.

French, as they were also at Verdun. The kind of elastic front which yields Thiepval and Douaumont and Vaux at such a cost cannot endure success in war seems still with the offensive, and the initiative on the western front is with the Allies.

Mr. Palmer said the British tanks had prevented at least 25,000 casualties in the Somme attacks. The machines made the "Tommies" laugh.

"It is impossible to live as I have

done with the British soldiers and not to admire their courage and cheery spirits," he continued. "Watch them singing as they go into battle, many of them never to return, and come slinging back again after the attack is over.

"Sir Douglas Haig has proved himself to be the right man for the leader of the biggest army England has ever put in the field in her history. He has drilled his men by actual warfare in addition to putting

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PRISONERS' TREATMENT

(Ostaslatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 20.—It is officially stated: The Russian Government for some time has employed thousands of German prisoners of war for the construction of the Murman Railway. It is universally known to what hardships these prisoners have been exposed, in consequence of which many of them perished. Since all German protests were without avail, 1,000 Russian officers have been transported from the officer camps to common war-prisoner camps, where they are severely treated. To this measure the Russian Government answered on November 15 by transporting all German officers to common prisoner camps.

Before the German Government took the intended counter-measures, an agreement was arrived at between the two Governments through the high-minded intervention of the Presidents of the Swedish Red Cross, Prince Karl of Sweden and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. According to a communication from the Tsar, no war-prisoner will remain in the district of the Murman Railway after January 1, 1917. At the same time, the Tsar ordered that all reprisals against German officers were to be withdrawn. The German Emperor has ordered that the 1,000 Russian officers be immediately brought back to the officer camps and again treated as officers.

Prisoners and Casualties
Mr. Palmer said it was difficult to fix the ratio of prisoners to casualties in an action, but he thought that it was about 6 to 1, and as an illustration he believed the 6,000 prisoners taken this week would represent 36,000 casualties.

The war correspondent related an amusing feature of the war which occurred just before he left France at the beginning of November. It was quite the thing with the younger officers and the men to wear a short thin line of hair on the upper lip just under the nose. The War Office officials decided that all men in the army must either wear the ordinary mustache or go clean shaven. The consequence was that more than 3,000 shaved off their tiny mustaches in which they had taken such pride in one day, and the effect was startling to their comrades in the trenches.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Department of Commerce and Police

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Manila, P. I.

NOTICE

of

Sale of Motor Transportation Equipment

Sealed bids plainly marked "Bids for purchase of P. I. Motor Transportation Equipment," will be received at the Office of the undersigned and at the Office of the American Consul General at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, until December 30, 1916, for the purchase, subject to prior sale, of the following units of motor transportation equipment owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands, to wit:—

No.	Articles (Yorkshire Patent)	Manufacturer's rated capacity.	Unit Cost Price delivered at Manila in 1913.	Total Cost Price delivered at Manila.	Location (Where may be inspected)
6	Steam Wagons	3 ton	P7,773.87	P46,643.22	Manila, P. I.
3	Trailer "	2 ton	1,135.96	3,407.88	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Trailer Wagon	2 ton	1,135.96	1,135.96	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Baguio, P. I.

The above motor transportation equipment was manufactured by the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. (The Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co.), Leeds, England, under what is known as the "Yorkshire Patents," and was purchased new from the manufacturer by the Government of the Philippine Islands in 1913.

All of the equipment is in good serviceable condition and the six steam wagons and three trailer wagons in Manila have had but little use in the past 18 months and have recently been repaired and overhauled in the Government Machine shops and are in first class condition.

The equipment is not constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the motor vehicle Law of the Philippine Islands and a condition of the sale will be, that said equipment will not be used upon the public highways of the Philippine Islands.

Bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the above described equipment. The terms of the sale will be cash upon delivery at Manila. All bids must be accompanied by a draft or certified check payable to the "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands," for 10% of the amount of any bid as a guarantee that delivery of said equipment will be received at Manila, and payment made therefor, within sixty days after notice is received of the acceptance of any bid.

To facilitate the dispatch of notice of acceptance or rejection of any bid, all bidders residing outside of the Philippine Islands should give the name and address of a representative in the Philippine Islands to whom notice may be given.

All certified checks or drafts of unsuccessful bidders will be returned with notice of the rejection of their bid.

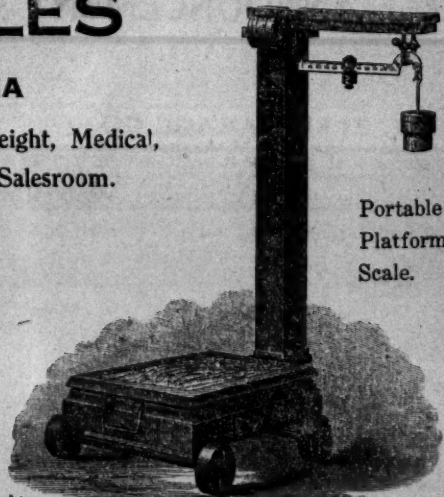
The right is reserved to sell privately at any time, all or any part of the above equipment, or to reject any or all bids received, or to accept such bid or bids as in the opinion of the undersigned are most advantageous to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Proposal forms may be had upon request to the Offices above named.

E. J. WESTERHOUSE,
Director of Public Works.

Manila, P. I.

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Basketball

The U.S.S. Helena was taken into camp by the Y.M.C.A. physical directors last evening to the tune of 46 to 21. The game was fast and clean, and well handled by Mr. Blyth of the Navy Y.M.C.A. The physical directors were greatly strengthened by the presence of Dr. C. A. Siler, the physical director of the Y.M.C.A. at Tientsin, and by the help of J. H. Crocker for one half. The sailor team missed Montgomery who was injured a few days ago. The score follows:

U.S.S. Helena	Field Free	goals, throws, Points.
Collins, f.	4	8
Lundy, f.	1	3
Gans, c.	1	2
McDonald, g.	-	-
Hollister, g.	1	2
Irwin	2	4
Scully	-	-
		21

Y.M.C.A.	goals, throws, Points.
McCloy, f.	6
Swan, f.	6
Siler, c.	6
Crocker, g.	-
Hoh, g.	3
Zee, g.	-
	46

A second game was also played between the Indians and the Training Directors, resulting in a win by the former 46 to 19.

Indians	Field Free	goals, throws, Points.
Hening, f.	2	4
Starrett, f.	9	20
Andersen, c.	6	12
Roberts, g.	1	2
Woodberry, g.	3	8
Lee Ho-mung	-	-
		46

Training Directors	goals, throws, Points.
Woo, f.	-
Yao, f.	6
Yang, c.	1
Zee, g.	1
Ling, g.	-
Sung, g.	-
	19

Brooklyn v. Red Sox
A basketball game between the Red Sox and Brooklyn will be played at the Town Hall this afternoon starting at 5.45. Brooklyn will present a strong line-up and a large crowd is expected to turn out.

New Year's Game
The Y.M.C.A. floor has been obtained for the Helena-Red Sox game New Year's Night. Owing to the expense of upkeep of their gymnasium the Y.M.C.A. Directors find it necessary to charge a fee for the use of the floor for this game. In order to meet this expense an admission charge of 40 cents will be made. Tickets for the game are now on sale at Moutrie's and at the Y.M.C.A. A hundred seats will be reserved for ladies, and it is hoped that many will be present.

In addition to the big game there will be an opener between the Y.M.C.A. team and a strong team picked from some of the local clubs.

The time of the Red Sox-Helena match has been set for 9 o'clock so that basketball fans may have their dinner before the game. Two 20-minute halves will be played.

The Red Sox men are confident that they will be able to turn the tables in this game, and wrest the laurels now held by the Water Champions.

Australian Tennis Star In U. S.



H. A. PARKER

New York, Nov. 15.—H. A. Parker, the Australian tennis star, who has won 116 championships at lawn tennis and between 200 and 300 prizes, is visiting the United States and may be seen in action here. Parker may become known as "the Kangaroo," as his powerful strokes and agility in action are said to be suggestive of the strange creatures found only in Parker's native land.

Parker has been five times singles champion of New Zealand; has won the singles championship of South Australia six times; singles championship of Queensland three times; singles championship of Tasmania twice; singles championship of Victoria, West Australia and New South Wales once each, being the only player who has ever won the whole of the singles championships of each State of Australasia.

In 1908 Parker played against America in the Davis Cup matches at Melbourne. The cup was successfully defended by Australasia.

Billiards

At the Marine Engineers' Institute, last evening, Mr. C. W. Porter, the holder, had an easy trip into the final for this season's billiards championship. He was up against Mr. J. V. Jensen, one of the most promising of the Settlement's younger players, who had done particularly well in the earlier stages of the tournament.

However, Mr. Jensen could scarcely extend the champion, who finished a winner by 600 to 392. At that, Mr. Porter did not put on any specially startling breaks, his best being 54, with other runs of 23, 23, 22, 20, 36, 29, 41, 23, 28, 29.

The loser's best efforts were 21, 23 and 29.

The other semi-final will be played off tonight, between Messrs. Morris and Remedios, who meet at the Masonic Club at 9 o'clock.

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. Waltz, "Gold and Silver" Léhar
2. One Step, "By the Beautiful Sea." Carroll
3. Waltz, "Just a Moment" van Alstyne
4. One Step, "On the Mississippi" Smith
5. Waltz, "First Love" Holzmann
6. One Step, "All Aboard for Dixie Land" Grimbale

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Shipping B'etins

We previously reported that the N. Y. K. chartered steamer Kaiho Maru was missing. According to advices just brought to hand, she stranded on November 11 last, at a point ten miles east of Prata Island, about two hundred miles off Hongkong.

A party consisting of seventeen sailors landed on the island which was found uninhabited and had to remain there, managing to live on sea-birds, herbs, etc., till the 4th inst., on which date, giving up hope of rescue by some passing vessel, they left the island in a boat and steered for Hongkong. While drifting off the coast of Macao, they were picked up by a Chinese junk and were brought to Hongkong on the 13th of this month. The remaining thirty-one of the crew under Captain Kobayashi remained on board the stranded steamer. The Japanese Consulate-General at Hongkong, at last reports, was planning to save the ship and her remaining crew. All the crew are safe, but the ship's hull and cargo are beyond salvage.

A later message from Hongkong reports that the Hongkong Branch of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has received instructions from the Japanese Government to send their coasting steamer Kaijo Maru to Prata in search of the wreck.

The s.s. Yucatan, 3,525 tons gross, recently purchased from the local agents of the Alaska S. S. Co. by the Kishimoto Steamship Co., is undergoing an overhauling at Kobe at the hands of the experts attached to the Dalny Marine Association. She was built in 1890.

Army Council Taking All Australian Wool

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 27.—The Army Council orders that no wool of the 1916-17 clip is to be consigned to the United Kingdom from Australia and New Zealand on growers' account and sold except to the Director of Army Contracts. Persons holding or receiving stocks are required, immediately on their arrival, to furnish particulars thereof to the authorities and to sell the wool as directed.

Otranto Straits Fight From Austrians' Side

Claim Four Destroyers Routed Superior Craft, Crippling 3; Sank 2 Patrol-Boats

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Headquarters, December 24.—The Admiralty reports: During the night from December 22 to 23, four Austro-Hungarian destroyers, while making a raid into the Otranto Straits, sank two armed patrol boats, after an artillery combat. On their way back, at least six hostile destroyers of a larger and faster type, apparently of the Iadomito class (launched 1912-13, 690 tons) blocked their way. A violent artillery combat ensued, during which one hostile destroyer was set afire, while three others were hit several times, at a short distance. The enemy's sea forces, among which was one destroyer of an unknown type, were routed. Of our destroyers, one received two hits in the funnel, another a hit in the super-structure. One man was killed, but there were none wounded.

See Further Trouble In Austrian Cabinet

Martini and Cenein Opposed To Magyars and Prussians, London Times Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 27.—The Times remarks that the appointment of the Bohemian-Slav, Count Clam Martini, as Austrian Premier and Count Cenein as Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who seem to have a tendency against the Magyars and the Prussians, is likely to be viewed with displeasure in Buda-Pest and Berlin.

Expect More Changes In Russian Ministry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, December 27.—The Premier, General Trepoff, has gone to the Imperial headquarters. It is understood that his visit is connected with important changes in his Ministry.

HIGHEST FRENCH ARMY HONOR TO GEN. JOFFRE

To Be Made a Marshal; Only One Since Death of Canrobert in 1895

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 27.—The following Note was issued last night: "The Government of the French Republic, desiring to show its recognition of the eminent services rendered to the country by General Joffre, has decided to raise him to the dignity of a Marshal of France, by a decree which will be submitted at the earliest possible moment, for ratification, to the Chamber of Deputies."

There has been no Marshal of France since Marshal Canrobert's death in 1895. This dignity is the highest in the French army and was created in the 13th century, by St. Louis, King of France.

None is more worthy of this title than the great commander, who will go down to posterity as the victor of the battle of the Marne. General Joffre shattered the pride of the enemy and their military organization by checking the march on Paris and laying the foundation of the Germans' ultimate defeat.

Japanese Protest Over Exclusion From Mines

Asiatic Development Company Object to Cancellation Of Agreement

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)
Peking, December 28.—The Asiatic Development Company (Japanese) recently lodged a protest with the Ministry of Finance in Peking against the cancellation of the agreement providing for the co-operation of the company in the working of the Shulokwan and Taiping Mines. The negotiations about Laoshikai have been delayed, owing to the absence of instructions from Paris.

News Brevities

The Astor House Hotel announces a fancy dress ball and supper to take place on Saturday, December 30. Supper and dance will cost \$3.00 per person. Masks will not be permitted, and tables can be reserved now.

Subscriptions are now open for the second Russian 5½ per cent War Loan, 1916, issued at 55 per cent. Subscriptions are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to January 13, 1917.

Lee-Sergt. H. E. Jones, of the 24th Royal Fusiliers (formerly of the Public Works Dept., S.M.C.) has been badly wounded. He received six wounds in his leg, one bullet going

right through the left kneecap and coming out at the back of his calf.

A London exchange has the following:—Lieutenant Llewellyn Jones, a journalist, has been decorated by the King with the Military Cross. He came all the way from Shanghai to join up last year. When leading his men he made a very successful attack on the German trenches, capturing sixteen prisoners (including two officers) and many important papers. Although badly wounded he succeeded in rescuing a brother officer (Lieutenant Ardly) and calmly walked across the line carrying a walking-stick.

Lieut. A. N. Duffy, of the 11th North Staffordshire Regiment, is a prisoner of war, or "believed killed." Lieut. Duffy, who is not more than 22 years of age, was in the Shanghai office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, and left here to volunteer in the latter part of 1915.



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- (b) Miserere (Trovatore) Verdi
- (c) Solo Cavaradossi (from Tosca) Puccini

Part Two

- (a) Romance Leonardo
- (b) Aria from Pagliacci Leoncavallo
- (c) Canzone (from Rigoletto) Verdi

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WEATHER

Weather cloudy and milder. The
winter monsoon will continue to
prevail along the whole coast.
Mist at the mouth of the Yangtze.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 29, 1916

Is War Killing War?

(New York World, November 19.)

THE tyranny that all Europe,
under the passion and pressure
of war, is now voluntarily
adopting would have caused re-
volution five years ago. Liberties
dearly won are today lightly
sacrificed and despotism is cheer-
fully embraced on the plea of
necessity.

Prophecy is one of the most
futile of all imaginings, but there
are judgments as to the future,
based upon the records of the past,
which do not necessarily come
under this heading. For the first
time in the history of Europe, the
causes, methods and results of a
devastating general war will ulti-
mately be passed upon by an en-
franchised people.

In the most backward of the
nations involved the inhabitants
are no longer in complete darkness.
They read and write. They have a
voice in their government. Those
who survive this struggle will not
always be deceived as to its need-
lessness, its awful cost in life and
treasure or as to the fearful hard-
ships inflicted upon civilian popula-
tions. Comparing their own mis-
eries with those of nations which
they have been taught to hate, and
viewing keenly every phase of the
situation to see what has been
gained and what lost in a struggle
that probably can have no climax
but exhaustion, there can hardly
fail to be agreement in every coun-
try that such a war is useless as
well as barbarous.

Every battle-field, every trench,
every desolated town and province,
every hospital, every prison camp,
every woman and child forced into
the work of men and every phase
of hunger and deprivation is pro-
foundly prophetic of a better day
when the true lesson of this car-
nage will be understood and when
all the hideous falsehoods by which
strife is engendered and glorified
will be nakedly revealed.

There will come a time, and
soon, in all Christendom, when a
man who even suggests war for
consideration save self-defense, and
then only when all other measures
fail, will be regarded not as a hero
but as a scoundrel and a criminal.
If Europe's years of agony lead to
that great end, the sacrifice, even
though prodigious, will not have
been altogether in vain.

Head Of Flame And Head Of Gold

(New York Times)

The meagre plurality in the House
of Representatives makes our Mon-
tana contemporary, The Great
Falls Tribune, unduly petulant
with the Democratic women voters.
Why should they vote for Wilson
and then "reverse themselves" and
elect the Hon. Jeannette Rankin,
Republican, Congressman or Con-
gresswoman at large, "merely be-
cause of sex"? Merely because of
sex? It is the cause, it is the cause,
my soul! Merely because of sex,
and especially on account of the
Hughes Woman's Special, all or
most of the suffrage States that
voted for Wilson so voted. The
Republican apologists from the Far
West, coming back to Congress, are
sure of it. The Butte Post, which
supported Miss Rankin, shows how
valid the apology is in Montana.

"Take our own county's returns.
She received 7,736 votes in Silver
Bow. Fenner, Republican candidate for

States Auditor, ran just about as well;
it never was said that he was the
woman-voter favorite, nor was that
ever intimated of Hart, a stranger
in this county and the Republican
candidate for States Treasurer; in
Silver Bow County he ran better
than Miss Rankin. So did Pary,
Republican candidate for Federal
Senator; so did Dan Royle, Re-
publican candidate for Railroad
Commissioner; so did Theodore
Brantly, candidate for Chief Justice,
many hundreds better; so did Ed-
wards, Republican, for Governor,
more than two thousand better."

Of the two Democratic candidates
for Congress, one got 2,850 more
votes in Silver Bow than Miss
Rankin, the other 1,850 more. Tom
McTague, a Wilson Elector, who
"has thwarted the woman vote right
along and played tag with the
suffragists," wicked Tom McTague
ran nearly 5,000 votes ahead of Miss
Rankin. If the Wilson women had
voted for her "merely because of
sex" her plurality would have been
some thousands larger than it was.
The Butte Post is "pretty sure that
the number of supposed Republican
women who voted for Wilson was
very much larger than the total of
Democratic women who voted for
Miss Rankin."

Even one vote will be precious
in the next House, but the Montana
Democrats should forgive Miss Rankin
for her election, nor lay the
blame thereon on the "illogical"
Democratic women. The amount of
logic in politics is seldom excessive,
as plenty of "logical candidates"
know.

Having done justice to the Demo-
cratic petticoats of Montana let us
salute Mrs. E. B. Hanley, whose
fame is great and radiant in Oregon
and should illumine the dark East.
That Oregon held the Republican
fort is due. The Portland Oregonian
tells us, "in no small measure
to the enthusiasm put into the party
by the little golden-haired woman
of Medford." History or legend
recounts that, in an evil hour for
his party, a Democrat gave her
more than the market price for a
couple of pigs. With the proceeds
she went to Portland, attended a
Hughes Alliance meeting, and there
caught the inspiration that made
her resistless on the stump. "The
Joan of Arc of politics," The
Oregonian calls her.

"Here was a rancher's wife, con-
tent with home and babies, who
suddenly felt a resistless call to
enter the fight for her convictions.
She who had never made a speech
in her life found herself possessed
of the quality of leadership and of
an eloquence and magnetism that
could bring thousands to her feet.
Accompanied only by two women,
Mrs. Anderson and Miss Baer, she
went out into the State and en-
dured the hardships that exhaust
the seasoned campaigner.

Cowboys came a hundred miles
across the desert, lumberjacks came
out of the woods, staid business
and professional men flocked to hear
her. She spoke to crowded houses
and nightly people who tried to get
in were turned away. She sold her
pigs, but she brought home the bacon.

Much has been heard of Miss
Rankin and her locks of fire. She
shuns the photographers. She
doesn't pine for glory. Let it shine
for a little on the golden head of
Medford. "There's only one Mrs.
Medford," chortles The Oregonian,
"and she's ours and we're proud
of her." No wonder. What State
wouldn't be proud of her? If
California "had her like, there
would be no red fire tonight on
Democratic hilltops." The chival-
rous Democrats of Pendleton,
remembering the origin of Mrs.
Rankin's excursion to Portland,
have crated and sent her two little
pigs. In 1920 they will be slain.
Will Mrs. Hanley's candidate have
better luck then?

PRESS PARAGRAPHS

Kind Words for a Sheriff
Tulsa Advocate

The report is current that Sheriff
Skelton has been arrested and taken
to Oklahoma City on a charge of
gamboling. We don't know where or
how this report was started, but one
thing we do know is that Mr. Skel-
ton is still here. He asks us to state
that this report is false and that the
reporter is irresponsible.

As an Exhibit, Perhaps
Boone News-Republican

Following the musical program
Mrs. J. T. Miller read an article on
"Personal Devils." Seventeen were
present.

Unfortunate for Hearers Too?
Kansas City Star

Certain musical compositions have
been found to be nerve poisons that
derange the minds of those who play
them.

Large Event in Kentucky
Harlan Messenger

One of the largest events that has
ever happened in our town was the
eating of eighteen dishes of ice
cream at the store of S. H. Kassem
last night by Guy Garland of Pitts-
burg, Ky., who works at Kitts mines.

Pro-Germans In South Wales

By C. B. Stanton, M.P.
(Daily Mail)

(Mr. C. B. Stanton, M.P., is
the fearless miners' leader who,
as a wholehearted supporter of
compulsion, beat the Govern-
ment and Independent Labor
Party candidate at Merthyr.
For sixteen years he was one
of the chief personalities in
South Wales and took a promi-
nent part in every dispute.)

The Welsh miner is as loyal and
as straight a man as any class possi-
ble can be.

He has sent his sons and his
brothers to the front with a stiff lip
and an unflinching heart. He has
met death and he has made sacrifice
—the greatest sacrifice possible. He
has toiled in the mine to win coal
for our watch dogs at sea, and there
has been no denying his patriotism.
He has bargained with his rich and
all powerful master, and there has
been no denying his honesty.

But at the present moment he is
moving under a sinister shadow.
For years that shadow has been
spreading and deepening. It is the
shadow of Syndicalism. I do not
feel today that it would be in
place for me to pose as an
authority in regard to immediate
matters which may affect the South
Wales coalfields. Until twelve
months ago, however, I was in the
very heart of the business, and, hav-
ing been many years on the ex-
ecutive, I think I can say that I
really do know what a great deal of
the trouble means.

So far as the miners are concern-
ed, the majority of them are only
demanding those prices to which
they think they are fairly entitled
on the enhanced value of sales and
so on. This might be met in two
ways. One of them has been sug-
gested by Lord Rhondda in The
Daily Mail; it is that the Govern-
ment should take over and control
the mines as they have taken over
the railways.

The other would be the introduc-
tion of a new factor in the shape
of the appointment of an auditor
who would make a strictly impartial
investigation and give his findings.
I have previously suggested a third
way, and that was that a proportion
of the federation funds should have
been invested in colliery shares,
which would have given us an op-
portunity of finding out for ourselves
what profits were made and also—
which is equally important—what
colliery losses have been sustained
and where possible, leakages were
preventable.

Out-and-out 'Grafters'

But for the moment let us sweep
all this aside. The one thing which
overshadows everything else is the
winning of the war, and on this
point I will say straight out, regard-
less of whatever prices may be due
to the miners, that the workers in
this great coalfield have been led
into a deplorable quagmire by a
certain section of their alleged lead-
ers. It is absolutely clear to any-
body who knows anything of the
South Wales situation that for the
past fifteen or sixteen years the In-
dependent Labor Party have been
insidiously at work poisoning the
miners. They have succeeded in
capturing the machinery of the local
lodges, the districts, and even the
councils. There are very few min-
ers' agents in South Wales today
who dare speak out and assert
themselves. The "I.L.P." whatever
the ideas and adventures with which
they might have started out and to
which I myself was then a party,
have for some reason developed into
the most bitter anti-British pro-
German crowd I know of. Although
in the beginning their views and the
views of the so-called Syndicalists
were so different in principle, yet
for the present anti-war purposes
they all fit together like a completed
Chinese puzzle. It is only too bit-
terly true, as one of the Syndicalists
declared the other day, that they
and their dangerous crew place class
interest before the vital interests of
the nation.

I know it. I can see it everywhere.
It is perfectly clear to the impartial
and careful observer that at the
beginning of the war, if not before,
it was part and parcel of the
"I.L.P." programme to capture all
the machinery of the South Wales
coalfield, and they have very nearly
done so. In almost every colliery
lodge they have captured the posi-
tions of secretary, treasurer, check-
weigher, and every other job where
money talks. Thus when meetings
on any vital questions are called
they are able to "run the show" and
to carry resolutions entirely foreign
to the wishes and desires of the
majority of the men whom they are
supposed to represent and serve in
the particular colliery concerned.

If there is a ballot on any sub-
ject, no matter what it is, you will

find it is generally controlled and
conducted by the "I.L.P." section.
You can thus readily imagine that
men who openly boast, as these men,
of the "pacifist" attitude they take
up in this terrible war would not
hesitate to be equally unscrupulous
where affairs affecting the men are
concerned. They are, beyond doubt,
the most slim political set of out-
and-out "grafters" we have ever
heard or read of outside New York
City.

Black-Winged Dove

We have in our midst a school of
Syndicalists who are huddled in a
close and clammy brotherhood by
the "I.L.P." Then, again, the trades
and labor councils, the local labor
representation committees, and the
co-operative shops and stores (very
strong in South Wales) are also com-
mandeered for the sinister purposes
of the "I.L.P." Even schoolmasters,
who in the old days hesitated to join
what they thought beneath them,
have found it convenient to become
affiliated to the trades and labor
councils, where they can utilise
the "I.L.P." influence for their own
personal benefit and aggrandizement.

And the women are in it too.
Since the beginning of the war
women's guilds, tintured with more
than a touch of Syndicalism, have
grown and flourished here. New
Hypatias, with all the old Hypatia's
arts and none of her human graces,
have arisen to feed the noxious
frame. Religion has been juggled
with and tampered with. The Welsh
Sabbath is no longer sacred to the
enthusiasms of prayer and praise.
Every Sunday night the elect of the
pacifist fraternity hold crowded
meetings in town and village for the
furtherance of their creed, and their
congregations are drawn very largely
from the churches and the chapels.
The gospel they preach is the
gospel of the dove, but their dove is
a black-winged bird with a sinister
eye.

What is the meaning of it all?
He who runs may read. There is
a poison belt in the South Wales
coalfield, sinister, foreboding, and
presaging the direst calamity unless
it is dealt with by a firm hand and
at once. I honestly believe it can
be dealt with. What is there to
fight about? If it is merely a ques-
tion of the payment of fair wages,
that is a matter which can be easily
arranged, and the Government could
arrange it.

But if, as I have only too serious
a reason for believing, it is the
machinations of the anti-war group
of pacifists and pro-Germans, who
have not hesitated all through these
perilous days to make the nation's
hour of necessity their hour of op-
portunity, then a very different
course should be taken.

At any rate, it is clear that the
Syndicalists and the "I.L.P." linked
together are doing their utmost not
to carry the war to a successful
issue, but to clog the wheels of the
national machine by bringing the
South Wales miners out on strike.
And who can doubt that behind the
shadow lies the Unseen Hand?

A Mystery Only To Germans

(New York Times)

"What is the matter with the rest
of the world that it should be against
Germany?" This question, ascribed
with little credence to "a well-
known official of the empire" by Mr.
Swore of The World's staff, recently
returned from Berlin, is so easily
answered by everybody except Ger-
mans that their failure—seemingly
due, in spite of their intelligence, to
real inability—to find the right reply
ranks high among the great mysteries
of this time.

The widespread antagonism which
grieves as well as enrages the Ger-
mans for they are in some ways
curiously sensitive to outside opinion,
though they so often defy and out-
rage it—finds no explanation for
them in anything done to advance
immediate German interests, because
they regard such acts as necessarily
proper, and even as advantageous,
at least indirectly, to "the rest of
the world." That is their defense,
of course, for the culminating crime
now in process of commission in Bel-
gium, and it is not in logic that they
err, for the propriety of the ex-
propriations is a conclusion that rests
securely on the premise that the
strength of the German armies may
be, should be, and must be increased
by all possible means.

So obvious is this to them that the
admirably worded and reasoned
refusal of the Municipal Council at
Tournai to assist the removal to
Germany of the town's men by turn-
ing in a list of their names, the Ger-
man General in charge of the district
answered only that "the military
authority commands and the munici-
pality has to obey." As the munici-
pality is justified by "military
necessity," in spite of the situation, did
not obey, a heavy fine was promptly
imposed and exacted. The only
effect, therefore, of the refusal to
assist in the enslavement of the Bel-
gian people was the providing of their
conquerors with another excuse for
plunging into still deeper poverty
those already reduced to dependence
on the charity of that "rest of the
world" whose failure to side with
Germany so puzzles the Germans.

From the unalterable German point
of view, setting Belgians to work in
Germany, like the sinking of the
Lusitania, is justified by "military
necessity," and there is something
the matter with everybody for whom
the justification is not complete!

Place Of Volunteer Soldier In America's System Of Defence

Experience of Britain in the European War Applied to the Military Problem of United States

The people of the United States
are beginning to take stock of the
nation's military resources. Until
quite recently there prevailed a
general and vague optimism. Like
the British, we would "muddle
through" if attacked, and a country
as rich and powerful as the United
States would quickly forge the
necessary weapon out of hand when
the time came. But now a some-
what different sentiment is growing.
It is recognised that problems of
modern war cannot be settled on
ancient precedents.

Modern war is a matter of scienti-
fic recruiting, of technical training,
of chemistry, of petroleum, of rail-
ways, of sanitation. Again, the com-
pulsory military service laws in such
thoroughly democratic countries as
Switzerland, New Zealand and Aus-
tralia, as well as the example of
England herself, are taken as a
model of what democratic communi-
ties can do when the supreme hour
comes. But apart from the question
of the legal theory of compulsory or
national service, from which mili-
tarism in the Prussian sense must
be carefully distinguished, there are
several practical problems to be dis-
cussed.

First, is the scheme of voluntary
training really national, adequate to
all occasions, fair to all and efficient
enough to carry the nation through
a war with the minimum expendi-
ture of men and money? Undoubt-
edly the nation is realising far better
than hitherto where these questions
lead. That it is the duty of every
citizen to make himself efficient is
an idea strongly held by an increas-
ing number. But how is this effi-
ciency to be acquired? The applica-
tion of compulsory military service
upon all able bodied men is some-
thing that only supreme necessity
would make popular, as it did dur-
ing the civil war, and until that
supreme necessity comes the ques-
tion of compulsory service will be
shirked by wavering and tentative
politicians. In theory it is not wholly
foreign to the American spirit as a
republican and democratic spirit.

To ask all citizens, without distinc-
tion of class or calling, to give their
aid in the defence of the country
does away with the unfairness of
depending upon the patriotism of
a few.

The experience of Great Britain,
the experience gained in the mobilisa-
tion of the National Guard, in
such training camps as Plattsburg,
indicate the remedy for the faults of
the compulsory and voluntary
systems, which is surely some form
of physical and military training in
the schools or in camps like Platts-
burg or the volunteer training
camps of England. Medical and
sanitary authorities who have studied
the guard mobilisation believe that
some system of national service
would be for the good of the coun-
try, and would serve both its mental
and its physical health. The mili-
tary training of boys and young
men, under American conditions of
equity, seems not only practical but
fair. No one knows better than the
physician and military surgeon the
difficulties and dangers of depend-
ing upon raw levies in war time.
This question has been the subject
of debates in Parliament, debates
carefully reported in the *Lancet* and
the *British Medical Journal*.

In the English medical and official
view there are two clear duties for
a patriotic people to fulfil: First,
the duty to support without reserve
the military service act and its
scheme of obligatory training. Every-
body recognises the extreme danger
of indecision and how unequally the
call for men to the colors has been
responded to in different localities
and among different classes. The
spirit of the volunteer army has
been splendid, but it has not reached
men who would make good stuff
within its organization if they were
convinced that they were needed.
All that is required to secure the
adhesion of such men is to provide
the method of making up their
minds for them. The second duty
of English writers and, political
leaders has been one of criticism.
It was candidly acknowledged that
the endurance of the new recruits
was below a safe standard.

Certainly the quality of en-
durance is of primary importance.
It is an essential quality, enabling
the man who has it to withstand
the fatigues of marching and the
mental strain of war. How great
this mental strain may be, especially
in the case of men of the clerical,
business and professional classes, is
proved by the number of nervous
breakdowns. The want of endurance
is often not discovered until men
have been sent to the front; they
must in these cases be invalided

self-sacrifice and power of work.
Again, in making themselves profes-
sionals, both in drill and marksmanship,
their achievement, considering the
difficulties they have had to encoun-
ter, is little short of a marvel." The
difficulties mentioned are full of in-
struction for the United States.
They consisted of the want of arms,
rifles, equipment and uniforms.

The German picture is different.
The Germans alone have published
statistics and figures showing the
qualifications of volunteers. The
medical examinations were more
difficult than the ordinary examina-
tion of recruits, who in doubtful
cases can be consigned to the Land-
turn or can be referred to a sub-
sequent examination. As the Ger-
man tactics depend so much on
march, discipline and speed, the en-
durance of volunteers was tested in
every possible way. The recruits
were classed as follows: (1) Per-
fectly fit for active service; (2) fit
for some branches of the service,
garrison duty, for example; (3)
perfectly unfit for service; (4) at
present unfit for service but capable
of service in a short time if pro-
perly trained. The proportions of
the different classes were 73, 7, 12
and 18 per cent. The proportion
varied with age, the highest being
between the ages of 21 and 30.
Volunteers from the working and
laboring classes were usually strong-
er than volunteers from the business,
clerical, professional and student
classes. No difference between
country and city classes could be
noted. The endurance of the per-
fectly fit was above praise.

These are encouraging facts for
Americans. Our system seems to be
a good one if methodised. But the
process of methodising it has dis-
tinctly languished of late. The ex-
perience of Europe, as regards the
policy of this country, shows that
the physical and mental training of
schoolboys must occupy a greater
place in education. These are the
lessons that France and England
are teaching. France in particular
has given proofs of devotion to this
principle and has made it clear that
physical and mental training, mean-
ing bodily exercises, national mili-
tary service for boys and young men,
has under war conditions stimulated
the intellectual and moral life of the
nation.

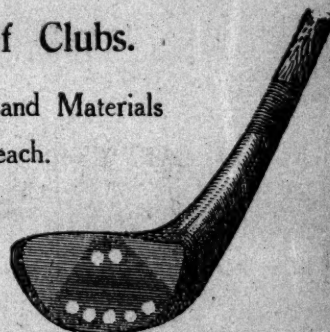
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



HELD PRISONERS 17 MONTHS

German from Brazil, Captured By French at Sea, Is Finally Sent Back New York, Nov. 18.—Sailing from Pernambuco in September, 1914, Willy Mertens, a former resident of this city and a native of Germany, has finally reached New York after spending the greater part of two years on the water and in French detention camps. Herr Mertens, according to his story, as printed in a local German newspaper, had lived in Brazil about a year before the war broke out, but things shaped up so unfavorably in the southern republic shortly after hostilities began in Europe that he, together with a

number of other Germans, decided to return to the United States. On Sept. 10 the ship in which they were trying to reach New York was held up off St. Thomas by the French cruiser Conde and the twenty-two Germans and Austrians on board were taken off and landed in Martinique, where they were held prisoners for seventeen months. Herr Mertens declares their quarters and food were bad, and that they were made the objects of abuse by the colored population of the island. About the only redeeming feature of Martinique was the American Consul, who is reported to have done all in his power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Dorothy Dix Tells How The Blushing Maiden Should Propose

By Dorothy Dix
I HAVE received the following letter:
"Dear Dorothy Dix:
"We are a club of ten bachelor girls who have determined to take advantage of the last lap of leap year to pop the question. How shall we do it? How shall we go about asking a man for his heart and hand in marriage?"



"MODERN MAIDS."
H'm! This is a difficult question to answer. There is a complete chronicle of how to lead a man up to the proposing point that has been passed down orally, generation after generation, from mother to daughter, but no code of procedure has been formulated for the woman who means to propose herself.

Of course it's going to be a ticklish job any way that it is done, because men are no more accustomed to receiving offers of marriage than women are to making them. Both parties are inexperienced. Even the man doesn't know how he will take

it, and there are conservative individuals who prophesy that men will be so shocked by the procedure that they will say "No" as with one voice.

But this waits to be proven. Past experience has not shown that men are averse to the admiration of the fair sex, nor that they turn a deaf ear to woman's avowals of her deathless affection for them. Starting as the innovation of a marriage proposal from a woman may be, the chances are that man will first endure, then pity and embrace.

My first suggestion to the leap year girl who proposes to propose is that she should be wary about choosing the psychological place and moment in which to do the deed. There are times when a man is rushed, or tired, or hungry, when it is simply courting disaster to ask him anything, and when he would refuse a free passport to Heaven if it were tendered him on a silver salver.

Therefore bide your time and also wait until you catch your man in a melting and optimistic mood. Men and women differ in their attitude toward matrimony. When a woman is happy she doesn't incline toward the holy estate. It is when she is weary and discouraged and wants some man's shoulder to weep upon that she yearns for a wedding ring, and will marry almost any man who asks her.

Men, on the contrary, think of a wife as an adjust of prosperity, and it is seldom that they make love except when they are affluent. A woman should be proposed to when she is down on her luck; a man when he is pushing his luck.

It will be a temptation to the leap year girl to propose by letter. This will be a fatal mistake, because, in the first place, her billetdoux will reach the man with his business letters, and thus pass over to the

cold consideration of his stenographer.

Secondly, no American man is sentimental in business hours, and during that sacred period of the day no woman may hope to compete in heart interest with the price of stocks, or wheat, or canned goods.

Thirdly, the long-distance proposal, whether made by man or woman, seldom hits the bull's-eye. It lacks the magnetism of personal appeal, of trembling hands and anxious eyes and quivering lips. Also it is easier to write "No" than it is to say it, and the woman who wants a husband instead of somebody to be a brother to her will have to face the music and make her proposal viva voce.

Different men, different manners. With the bashful man the proposal must be quick and sudden. It won't do to lead up to the question poetically and romantically, for that would give him a chance to run.

It won't do to gaze wistfully into his eyes, for that would embarrass him into fits, or to assume a tender attitude, for that would make him feel like a fool. And so, your only chance is to come right out suddenly with the question and take the chances on his being too frightened to refuse.

Then there is the blundering, blind-as-a-bat man, who lets a woman go on loving him and embroidering his slippers and agreeing with everything he says for years without perceiving there is anything serious in her attentions. There is no way to wake up these Rip Van Winkles except by firing off a red-hot proposal right under their noses.

Propose to a business man in a business way. Ask for a thirty days' option on his affections. Then put

in your time by showing him what a good thing you are. Convince him you can strengthen the firm by the care you will take of him and the comforts by which you will surround him in a happy little home.

Point out to him the risks he runs from the deadly danger of landladies; the losses he sustains from pilfering laundresses and bellboys, and if you are a sufficiently good jollier to make him believe that two can live as cheaply as one, your suit will be successful.

In case a man says "No" and advises you to go off and marry some nobler and fairer man than he, your cue will be to weep. Many women marry men because they are sorry for them. Millions of men marry women because they haven't the nerve to see them cry.

Generally speaking, no man can see a woman weep for him unmoved. It shows so much good taste and sensibility in her that it goes to his heart.

He never blames her or thinks her silly. Poor little thing! How could

she help it? And so no matter how much a man may be shocked at the idea of a woman proposing, he will find extenuating circumstances for her popping the question to him.

One thing, however, the leap year girl must bear in mind. She must play fair. She should not propose marriage to a man unless she can take care of him in the same style in which his father has been accustomed to support him.

DUTCH HOUSE IN UPROAR

Charges Against Food Commissioners Force an Adjournment

Amsterdam, Nov. 17.—The usually calm proceedings of the Dutch Lower House were disturbed by a scene of great excitement on Thursday when Deputy Nierstrasz, in a vehement speech, asserted that various deputies belonging to the Commission for Food Control were using their position for personal profit. The members attacked crowded around Nierstrasz crying: "Throw him out." The Socialist leader, Troelstra, climbed on a bench and hurled reproaches at the accuser. The President was finally forced to suspend the sitting.

Neuchatel White Wine

(A Swiss Dry Wine)



and how to pour it out

CHATEAU D'AUVERNIER
\$16.00 per case of
12 bottles

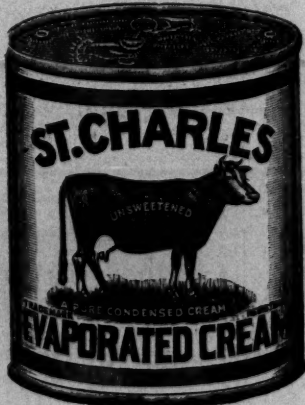
CAVES DU PALAIS
\$22.00 per case of
12 bottles

Sole Agents for China:
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
1 NANKING ROAD.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.
have opened a new receiving office at
6A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)

"ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1½ Cups Flour | 3 Eggs. |
| 1 Tablespoonful Sugar | 1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM |
| 3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder. | ½ Teaspoonful Salt |

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

"St. Charles" Cream is sold in three sizes:

Baby, medium and large size tins

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS FOR CHINA.



Victrola

—the entertainer for all occasions

No matter who your guests may be, or what kind of music they prefer, you can always entertain them to perfection on the Victrola.

Nothing could be easier to provide, and at the same time nothing could be more enjoyable.

Come in and see the different styles of the Victor and Victrola (\$10 to \$400) and hear your favorite selections. Easy terms to suit your convenience if desired.

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The Paint with the largest Sale in China

"Cygnite" White ready for use

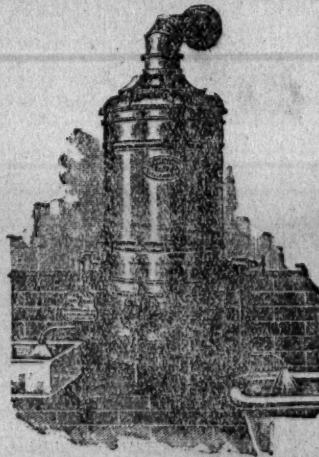
Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate. "Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd
SHANGHAI



You can get a ready supply of

Hot Water At Any Time

by using a

Gas Water Heater

which can be hired from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to

Engineer's Office
5 Thibet Road.

or Showroom
29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 28, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 84% = Tls. 1.18 @ 72.4 = \$1.62
Mex. Dollars: Market rate. 72.15
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver...
Copper Cash... 1743
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3/64 = Tls. 5.68
Exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$ 7.84
Peking Bar... Tls. 310
Native Interest... .19

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver... 36.4
Bank rate of discount... 6%
Market rate of discount...
3 m-s... %
4 m-s... %
6 m-s... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.6
Consols... 1

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 3-6 1/4
India... Demand 3-6 1/2
Paris... T.T. 48 1/2
New York... Demand 83 1/2
Hongkong... (nominal) T.T. 70
Japan... T.T. 61
Batavia... T.T. 203 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London... 4 m-s. Docy. 3-7 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-8
London... 6 m-s. Docy. 3-8 1/2
Paris... 4m-s. 505 1/2
New York... 4m-s. 86 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER
11 = Hk. Tls. 5.12
Hk. Tls. 1 = France 5.43
" 1 = Marks 14.44
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.08
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.82
" 1 = Rupees 3.33
" 1 = Rouble 3.34
" 1 = Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, December 28, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.77 1/2
Semambu Tls. 1.40
Langkats Tls. 22.00

Sharebrokers Association

Shanghai, December 28, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00 cash
Direct
H. and S. Banks Tls. 635.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Messrs. Hugo and Reiss Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 25. 11d.
Spot price standard quality First Crope 25. 11d.
Market rather better. Free on board whole of 1917, 2s. 5 1/2 d.

Local Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—
Exchange.—Since our last circular the London price of Silver at 36 1/2 d. is 1/4 d. down. Our local rate for T.T. on London remains unchanged at 3s. 6 1/4 d. The Market has ruled quiet but steady and closes with the same tone. During the week the Indian Government bought up practically the whole stock of Bar Silver available in the Bombay Market. As a result, the Indian Silver Markets are up, but the home Market remains unchanged. It is probable, however, that the Indian Government's action has left a similar position among the native speculators to that which exists in our own Market, and it is difficult to see how there can be any easiness in our rates while this position is outstanding. Our local stock of Sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 25,700,000 is unchanged, of which Tls. 3,500,000 account Pesos has not yet been converted into sycee. The Stock of Mexican Dollars at \$20,400,000 is also unchanged.

"BICKERTON'S"
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Samagaga Rubber Co. Pays Ten Per Cent

With the declaration of a final dividend of five per cent, at the sixth annual meeting, held yesterday, at No. 6 Peking Road, the Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd., has paid ten per cent for the year. Mr. L. J. Cuyt presided and the other directors present were Messrs. G. Grayrigg, A. Hide and L. E. Canning, with other shareholders bringing the total representation up to 97,350 shares. The chairman said: With your permission, I will, as usual, take the report and accounts as read and proceed at once with the few remarks that I have to make, supplementary to the report, which contains all the information in the possession of your directors up to the close of the financial year. The output of rubber exceeded the manager's estimate by about 3%. The "all in" cost was a fraction less than the previous year and the average net proceeds per lb. were 20% more. The coconut yield, however, fell short of what I told you we expected to get, the total being 60,532, instead of 90,000. Nevertheless, the revenue from the 35 acres in bearing was almost sufficient to pay for the whole upkeep of the 231 acres under cultivation, leaving only \$261 to be borne by development account.

The cleaning of the Samagaga River, which was undertaken by the Government, after some years of persistent application, was completed, I understand, towards the end of our financial year and is an undoubted benefit to the estate, but, if any permanent advantage is to be gained, it will be necessary for the Government to cut back the vegetation and remove obstacles periodically, as the mangroves encroach upon the waterway very rapidly. In October, the river was very high for a few days and we were unable to open the lock gates to let off the surface water from the fields, with the result that some of those in the low-lying areas were flooded, though no damage was done; tapping, however, was interrupted. You will have noticed from the report that the program of extensions which I outlined at our last meeting has been exceeded, but, as this has been accomplished without having had to depart from the promise that expenditure under this heading should not jeopardise the payment of a moderate dividend, I feel sure you will approve the board's action, which is strictly in keeping with my statement last year that we hoped, without abandoning the policy of development, to inaugurate a policy of dividends as well. These hopes have been realized and we are able to place before you a balance sheet which I trust is satisfactory to you as shareholders. Having sufficient cash in hand in May, a 5% interim dividend was paid and I shall ask you later on to sanction a final dividend of 5%.

I said at our last meeting that it would be necessary to install machinery at an early date to cope with our increased output, but the manager and Penang agents state that, with hand machines, a crop of 25,000 to 30,000 lbs. per month can, if necessary, be satisfactorily dealt with. However, when I was at home this Summer, I took the opportunity of going into the question with a first class firm of rubber machinery manufacturers and obtained all the information necessary to place an order for an installation as soon as may be considered desirable. At the present moment, no delivery can be given, but, as manufacturers' order books are pretty full, it may be found desirable to place our name on the waiting list and this matter will continue to receive the careful attention of the board. In conclusion, I think we may look forward with confidence to a continuation of the period of steady progress begun last year and I hope that in 12 months time, your directors may again be able to put before you a satisfactory balance sheet.

The report and accounts, as presented, were passed and a final dividend of five per cent declared. In proposing that the balance of Tls. 2,176.34 be carried forward, the chairman said that, last year, they brought forward Tls. 6,648.30 and their dividends would absorb four thousand Taels odd.

Mr. F. J. Burrett proposed an amendment that Taels 1,000 be donated to war funds. The chairman said that the amendment having been seconded by a Chinese gentleman, the suggestion was adopted.

Mr. A. Hide was re-elected a director and Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson re-appointed auditors.

The payment of a further 5%, which your directors recommend as a final dividend and which will absorb Tls. 20,550 of the balance standing at credit of profit and loss, leaving a sum of Tls. 2,176.34 to carry forward to the current year. The cash required is partly provided by the loan of Tls. 10,000 appearing in the balance sheet which has been called in and partly by proceeds of the stock of rubber realised since the closing of the accounts.

Now a few words as to the future. The 58 acres lallang shown on the front page of the report have already been prepared for planting and will be planted up in March, by which time the seedlings in the nursery will be sufficiently advanced to be stumped. This will complete the areas available for cultivation. The manager has suggested and your directors have approved the inter-planting of rubber in one of the coconut fields bordering on some Malay holdings.

It is intended ultimately to cut out the coconuts and the areas under rubber will then aggregate 1,000 acres. The reason for the substitution of the one form of cultivation for the other is that the manager reports that the field in question, being in an outlying part of the estate, there would always be a difficulty in preventing theft of nuts.

At the end of September, 50,658 trees were in tapping; on November 30, the date of our last dividend, the number had risen to 55,537 trees, while, on the other hand, 438 trees had been thinned out.

The manager's estimate of the 1916/17 crop is 160,000 lbs. of rubber from 435 acres in bearing and, in view of the yield per tree last year, the estimate appears to me somewhat low, but I am not aware of how many trees in bearing will be affected by thinning out nor of the precise number or dates of further additions to the tapping rounds. I notice that, in some districts, planters speak of being short of labor, but, so far, we have experienced no difficulty in this respect.

As regards "all in" cost of production, I do not look for any substantial reduction in our last year's figure of 10s. 6d. per lb. and the results of the year's working will, therefore, depend entirely upon the course of the market which I do not pretend to forecast. We are at present selling our sheet rubber in the local markets and shipping the lower grades to London.

A fair amount of business was put through recently in Singapore for future delivery, but, up to the present, your directors have not made any forward contracts, preferring under existing conditions to be free of commitments involving questions of tonnage and export permits.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$605 B.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$400
North China	Tls. 152 1/2
Union of Canton	\$945.
Fangtsee	\$257 1/2
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$375 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 104s.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 18 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 9.00
Oriental Cons.	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	\$2 1/2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 90
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 85 1/2
Welshaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 167 1/2
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Fangtsee	Tls. 6 1/2
Fangtsee Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tle.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$131 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$12 B.
Motrice	Tls. 22 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$90
Watson	\$35
Weeks	\$6.80 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13.10
Amherst	Tls. 14
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 1/2
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.80
Chempedak	Tls. 1.6
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 7 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 29 1/2
Karan	Tls. 16
Kota Bahros	Tls. 10 1/2
Krookwek Java	Tls. 20 1/2
Padang	Tls. 16.30
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permata	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1.05 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.85
Senawang	Tls. 19
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
Shanghai Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.77 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1.60
Sungai Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 S.
Talping	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 24 1/2
Uluohi	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.10 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 87 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265
S. Sellers. Ss., Sales. B., Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 5 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398.	

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.
The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.
First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Booien Landbouwerijplaatje in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for December 27 was 119 tons."

ITALIANS' COMMANDER IN ALBANIA DROWNED

Gen. Oreste Bandeni And Many Others Go Down When Unknown Vessel Is Mined

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, December 26.—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports from Lugano that a vessel, the name of which is unknown, struck a mine in the Adriatic, on December 13, and sank with her whole crew. The Italian Chief Commander in Albania, General Oreste Bandeni and numerous sailors were among those drowned.

Hope Irish Question Will Be Settled By Empire War Council

London Papers Unanimously Approve Inclusion of Representatives of India

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 27.—All the papers enthusiastically welcome the Empire War Council, as a landmark in the history of the Empire and a fulfilment of the aims of the greatest Empire builders. It is hoped also that it will facilitate a settlement of the Irish question.

The newspapers applaud the decision that India shall be represented at the Imperial Conference. The Times says that India is to be given the place in the conference to which her enthusiastic and devoted support of the cause of the Empire in the war entitles her. The extension of the invitation to India suggests that the Government does not anticipate any objection from the Dominions. India, indeed, has buttressed a claim already very strong by the splendor of her devotion to the Imperial tie in time of war. The Government now show that they recognise her desire and strongly sympathise with her legitimate and moderate aspirations.

The Daily Mail remarks that the representation of India by Mr. Austen Chamberlain and two skilled advisers from the East will give due weight to Indian opinion in the War Cabinet, as is only right, after the noble contribution the Indian Army and Princes have made to the cause of freedom in the war. The Daily Chronicle says that it is right and proper that India shall be represented at the Imperial War Conference, for her interests are vitally concerned. Her vast population has remained peaceable and loyal and her ruling chiefs and others have given many touching examples of their devotion to the Empire. The Daily News remarks that the presence of representatives of India beside the Premiers of the Dominions will mark the opening of a new epoch. There will be profound disappointment if it is not decided that at least one of the spokesmen of India shall be an Indian.

SMASH GERMAN BATTERY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, December 27.—The official communiqué issued this evening reported: There was marked artillery activity in some sectors south of the Somme, where an enemy battery was exploded. We successfully fired several mines in the region of Beaurains, south of the Avre and then raided the enemy's lines, capturing some prisoners.

TIENTSIN AND PEKING CARPETS AND RUGS

of all patterns and descriptions, and of first-class quality.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE RATES.

Manufactured by YU FENG TSCHENG & CO., 18-20 Rue Paul Beau, Shanghai.

Benjamin & Potts, 5 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory No. 4 Canton Road

Obituary

Sir Jesse Herbert
Reuter's Service
London, December 27.—The death is announced of Sir Jesse Herbert, political secretary to the Liberal Chief Whip, Professor of International Law at Canton University and legal adviser to the South China Government.

CHURCHILL WARNS ENGLAND

Predicts Universal Service and Adoption of Ration Tickets
London, Nov. 17.—Colonel Winston Churchill predicted in the House of Commons yesterday that before the end of the war the Government not only would take over all British shipping, but would order universal service for both the army and the general purposes of the war, according to full reports of his speech in the food debate which appear in the papers today.

The former First Lord of the Admiralty also predicted that it would be necessary to adopt ration tickets for all essentials, and that prices would have to be fixed to secure to the poorest classes the power of buying a certain modicum of food. He said that he was quite sure national organisation of agriculture was inevitable. "We need a great organisation," he concluded, "for producing munitions of life just as we do for munitions of death. Let the Government do these things while there is yet time."

NEW CALENDARS

The South Manchuria Railway is in no way behind the other great Japanese transportation companies in the artistic nature of its new wall panels. Against a beautifully tinted background of Old China, there is depicted a Geisha girl in old-time costume, carrying her guitar, the study being in full length. Small panels show the company's trains and steamers.

Business and Official Notices

HWA VENG FACTORY.

11, 13 & 15 Route des Soeurs.
Corner of Route des Soeurs and Great Western Road.
SHANGHAI.
Manufacturers of Peking & Tientsin Carpets and Rugs.
Made to any design, colour or size. Only permanent dyes are used. Prices very moderate.
A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.
A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors
Materials of every description for engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.
For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4355

'PUSS IN BOOTS'

'Puss in Boots' went with a merry swing again last night at the Lyceum Theater, when there was not a vacant seat to be seen in the house. If anything it was even brisker than on the opening evening, but this is probably due to the fact that principals and chorus had got over first night nervousness.

Puss in Boots (Miss Eileen Millard) was just as winsome as ever. Mrs. Isherwood and Mrs. Pookitt sang their way into all hearts on both sides of the footlights, and Messrs. Stormes and Donne were in particularly merry vein, and therefore everybody forgot their troubles.

So well has the booking gone there are no seats to be had, we hear, on Saturday, either afternoon or evening, and four extra performances have had to be advertised, i.e. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon and evening of next week.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended December 27, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$29,710.93	\$27,893.01
Loss by currency depreciation	5,965.27	7,056.75
Effective Receipts	\$23,744.66	\$20,836.46
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	21.34	27.4
Car miles	75,761	66,921
Passengers carried	1,347,660	1,204,168

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

CapitalFr. 48,000,000.00
ReservesFr. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Menzies, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Fom-Penh.
Branches:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up CapitalFr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur
Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Alsace.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
Silver15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid)\$5,000,000
Reserve Fund\$4,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government3,500,000
Reserve Fund1,743,000
Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hailan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong) Tsingtau, Chendze, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chetoo, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dairen) O-A.
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Savings Deposits Boxes:
J. JEZERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000
All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account "T" Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

CapitalFr. 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital SubscribedYen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up30,000,000
Reserve Fund20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America—SANTO DOMINGO, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 55,000,000 (about \$4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 9,925,481 (about \$827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up CapitalSh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum
For 6 months at 4 per annum
For 12 months at 5 per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized CapitalH. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up CapitalH. \$1,357,850
Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital1,125,000
Paid-up Capital542,500
Reserve Fund550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Glenturret, Sailed Jan. 15
Glenamoy, Nov. 10 Feb. 5
Malta, Jan. 18
Somali, Nov. Jan. 2
Namur, Feb. 2
Nellore, Feb. 15
Nyansa, Jan. 5

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.
Empress of Japan, Dec. 15 Jan. 3
Monteagle, Dec. 20 Jan. 11

FROM NEW YORK
City of Corinth, Nov. 4 Jan. 15
City of Vienna, Nov. 30 Jan. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.
China, Dec. 22 Feb. 1
Ecuador, Jan. 6
Venezuela, Feb. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL
Agenor, Feb. 4
Antilochus, Jan. 19
Euryades, Jan. 28
Byson, Feb. 4
Phemius, Oct. 25 Jan. 8
Teenkai, Oct. 25 Jan. 5
Telamon, Jan. 24

FROM MARSEILLES
Prothos, Nov. 29 Jan. 8
FROM GOTHENBURG
Nippon, Jan. 30

Meteorological Readings
Thursday, December 28, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.
Bar at Cent. mm. 774.50 774.72
" " " 30.48 30.63
Variation mm. for 24h. -0.00 +0.24
Variation mm. for 12h. +1.47 +0.27
(Direction) S.W. S.W.
Wind (Kilom. per hour) 24 32
Miles 14.9 19.9
Temperature (Cen) -4.6 -4.4
Fahr 23.3 42.2
Humidity 100 100
Rainfall mm. 0 0
Rainfall inches 0 0

TIDAL WAVE SWEEPS FRENCH SOUTH COAST

Breaks Records for 20 Years And Shipping Suffers—Snow On British Front

Paris, November 19.—Extraordinary weather conditions prevailing in France in the last forty-eight hours culminated yesterday in a tidal wave in the Gulf of Marseilles, in which many vessels foundered, and disastrous gales on the southwest coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

According to M. Angot, Director of the Weather Bureau, the fluctuations of the barometer yesterday beat all the records of sixty years for quick changes. From 721 millimeters, which already was 39 below normal, it dropped 44 millimeters in thirty-six hours.

Snow fell heavily along the British battlefront, and there were heavy rains and high winds in Paris and in other parts of France.

At Marseilles all the cabins on Catalan Beach were carried away, and the high waves inundated Corincho road, stopping the street cars.

The storm beat all record for twenty years on the Mediterranean coast.

Heavy Storms on Irish Coast
London, November 19.—A renewal of the heavy gales which have visited the British coast recently caused a heavy loss to shipping Saturday and Sunday. Four large outward-bound steamers were compelled to return to Queenstown, including the Glia, which lost her propeller and was laboring in the tremendous seas and only with the greatest difficulty was able to make port. The other steamers were badly battered, having lost boats and being otherwise damaged.

Sunday morning a large number of steamers and sailing vessels were driven ashore at different points. The British schooner Nenneth C. is ashore at Clogherhead, County Louth, Ireland, a total wreck. Her crew was saved. The British steamer Muriston was driven ashore and broken in two south of Blyth. It is believed that the seventeen members of her crew perished. A Norwegian steamer is ashore in Blyth Bay. The crew was saved.

Provision Prices in Local Markets
Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on December 26, 1916.

Butcher's Meat
Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Grain and Flour
Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.50
Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.40
Rice per 200 lb. \$6.80
E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Vegetables
Artichokes per lb. 2-3
Asparagus per doz. none
Bamboo Shoots per lb. none
Broad Beans " 6-8
Beetroot per bunch 1-2
Cabbages " 3-5
Celery per bunch 8-10
Carrots " 2-3
Cauliflower " 10-15
Egg Plant " 6-8
French Beans " 10-12
Green Corn " none
Leeks per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms per lb. none
Onions " 5-6
Peas " none
Potatoes per pic. \$2.00-2.40
Parsnips " 1-2
Radishes per bunch 1-2
Spinach " 2-3
Tomatoes " 6-8
Turnips per bunch 2-3

AMUSEMENTS

A. D. C.

Friday, December 29th

Grand Christmas Pantomime

"PUSS IN BOOTS"

IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS

Saturday, 30th Dec.

and

Tuesday, 2nd, Thursday, 4th and

Saturday, 6th January

at 9 o'clock sharp.

MATINEES { Saturday, 30th December

{ Saturday, 6th January

at 3 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES

Children half-price.

\$3. \$2. \$1.

11850

AMUSEMENTS

Friday, December 29th

Grand Vaudeville Programme

Benefit to

Miss Dolly Bunch

14 GREAT FEATURES 14

Assisted by

Miss Rose Berry and Messrs.

Curry, Speelman, Papini,

Tolentino, Cody, Warren,

Raynes & The Famous

Hawaiian Glee Club

Prices of Admission:

\$3.00 Dress Circle, \$2.00 Orchestra,

Stalls and Pit 0.70 cts.

Booking at MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

By Request the Cabaret Film

Midnight at Maxim's

Will Be Screened For One Night Only

ON MONDAY, JAN. 1st, 1917.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 30	5 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 1	6 P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Jan 2	7:00	San Francisco	Shidenoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 3	8:00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 4	9:00	Vancouver B.C.	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Jan 5	10:00	San Francisco	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 6	11:00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Jan 7	12:00	San Francisco	China	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Jan 8	1:00	New York	Euryates	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 9	2:00	Vancouver B.C.	Montezuma	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 10	3:00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 29	3:00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
Dec 30	6:00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	6:00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	6:00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Ono maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 3	6:00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 4	6:00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Nyasa	Jap.	P. & O.
Jan 5	6:00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 6	6:00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 7	6:00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Jan 8	6:00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shidenoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 9	6:00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 10	6:00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 11	6:00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Malta	Br.	P. & O.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 31	1:00	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	1:00	Marseilles etc	Althos	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 2	6:00	London via Cape	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Jan 3	6:00	Marseilles etc	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 4	6:00	London via Cape	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
Jan 5	6:00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Tydetus	Br.	N. Y. K.
Jan 6	6:00	London via Cape	Sawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 7	6:00	London via Cape	Nyasa	Br.	P. & O.
Jan 8	6:00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Phenelus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 9	6:00	London via Cape	Malta	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 29	1:00	Swatow, Hongkong	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 30	4:00	Ningpo	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 1	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 2	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 3	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 4	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 5	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 6	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 7	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 8	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 9	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 10	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 11	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 12	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 13	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 14	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 15	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 16	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 17	4:00	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 29	9:00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Dec 30	9:00	Viadivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
Jan 1	9:00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 2	9:00	Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan 3	9:00	Wenzhou, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 4	9:00	Wenzhou, Chefoo, Tientsin	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 5	9:00	Wenzhou, Chefoo, Tientsin	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 6	9:00	Wenzhou, Chefoo, Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan 7	9:00	Wenzhou, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 29	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 30	M.N.	do	Tungting	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 31	M.N.	do	Tachin	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 1	M.N.	do	Nagasaki	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 2	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 3	M.N.	do	Ninghsao	Br.	N. S. Co.
Jan 4	M.N.	do	Kiangtong	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Jan 5	M.N.	do	Yongyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 6	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan 7	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Jan 8	M.N.	do	Suwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan 9	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 10	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Jan 11	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 12	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 13	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 15	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 28	Ningpo	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 28	Tsingtao	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.	WV
Dec 28	Hongkong	Anhui	1850	Br.	B. & S.	WTV
Dec 28	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Dec 28	Hankow	Loongwo	2886	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 28	Ching	Irene	885	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YEDW
Dec 28	Hongkong	Tydetus	7441	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 28	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 28	Hankow etc.	Kiangwab	1232	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Dec 28	London	Carmarthenshire	4747	Br.	Dodwell & Co.
Dec 28	Tientsin	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
Dec 28	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	K. M. A.
Dec 28	Dainy	Ryohel maru	431	Jap.	S. M. R.
Dec 28	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Dec 28	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 28	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	747	Jap.	S. M. R.
Dec 28	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwau	2085	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Dec 28	do	Ningchow	5836	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 28	do	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.
Dec 28	Ningpo	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Day
F & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3230	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherston
S P.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
S P.	Dec. 21	Yangtze	Queros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
T D.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1892	8	189	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decide, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toho, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Lower Wharf on Friday, December 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Penyang Maru, Captain C. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain Halkett, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Kinsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.S. s.s. Ninghsao left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The H.O. s.s. Changan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Phenius left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 26th instant.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Sagittarius (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Christiana on Dec 2, is due at Shanghai on Jan. 30, s.s. Yeddo from East Asia to Sweden left Kobe on Nov. 16 and s.s. New Sweden from East Asia to Sweden left Hongkong on Nov. 12.

The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. Empress of Russia left Hongkong on December 28 at noon and is due at Woosung on December 30 at 3 p.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C., on the December 31 and the tender Alexandra will leave the Municipal jetty at 9.30 a.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung. Hand baggage only will be received on board the tender heavy baggage must reach the Company's Office not later than 3 p.m. on Friday, December 29.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. McMichael.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangtong from Ningpo:—Dr. Hoefling, Miss Hazel M. French.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 1 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Kinto Maru conveying passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Penyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

27.—Perseverance of the anticyclone in China. The depression is still deeper, on eastern and northern Japan. Very strong winter monsoon, along the whole coast. Weather fine and very cold.

28.—Weather fine, cloudy and cold, but getting somewhat milder. (min. 27.2). Very constant N.W. breeze. The pressure starts rising again.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 5	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	1852	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 19	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	HYPW
Dec 26	Swatow	Holbow	896	Br.	B. & S.	WW
Dec 26	Amoy	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 27	Poochow	Hsinchi	1267	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 28	Hankow	Fortuna	1852	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kunping	1742	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	B J
Dec 26	Poochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N. Y. K.	OSKYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	368	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1882	Ger.	Meichers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Melloe	1882	Ger.	Meichers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Melloe	406	Am.	S. O. H. Co	SOCW
Dec 27	Vladivostok	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Dec 27	Japan	Rokko maru	1840	Jap.	H. A. L.	10 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikang	3818	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 20	Japan	Sanno maru	2119	Jap.	R. D. Co.	B III
Dec 26	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Dec 26	Japan	Toyora maru	1468	Jap.	M. B. C.	TKW
Dec 26	Japan	Yokota maru	1900	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SHW
Dec 27	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

THE Subscribers' List for next year is now being written up. Subscribers being desirous of having alterations made are invited to send in their requests on or before the 30th December to

GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 11th December, 1916.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE OF PERCIVAL JULIUS WERLICH, deceased.
Cause No. 553
Special Proceeding No. 204 (Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PERCIVAL JULIUS WERLICH, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to JOHN HAYS, Ancillary Administrator of his estate, on or before June 8th, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

JOHN HAYS,
Ancillary Administrator,
c/o Ellis and Hays,
Solicitors and Advocates,
3F Peking Road,
Shanghai, China.
Shanghai, December 5, 1916.

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chefoo—one of the finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern China.

A small tract of land, contiguous to the East Beach, has been laid out in building lots suitable for summer cottages. Why not buy a lot and own your summer home? If you decide to build, your building operations will be under the personal supervision of an experienced Foreign Architect and Building Superintendent.

For further information address the undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,
EAST BEACH,
CHEFOO.
11952

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd January, on account of New Year Holidays.

SHANGHAI-NANKING AND SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

Premium on Subsidiary Coins

It is notified that the under-mentioned rules in connection with the payment of fares and freight charges of all kinds will be in force at all the stations on this Railway with effect from the 1st January, 1917:—

(a) For all charges collected by Station Masters amounting to over fifty cents (\$0.50) dollar coins will be asked for and collected from passengers.

(b) All charges amounting to not less than ten cents (\$0.10), but not more than fifty cents (\$0.50) will be collected (subject to the rates in the list of premium charges) in small silver coins.

(c) All charges amounting to less than ten cents (\$0.10) will be accepted, or returned as change, in copper coins.

2. A premium of two copper cents will be collected for every fare or part of a fare of not more than ten cents or not less than six cents, and a premium of one copper cent for a fare or part of a fare of five cents or under.

3. For further particulars please refer to the notices posted up at all Booking Offices of the Railway.

M. Y. CHUNG,
Managing Director.

SHANGHAI-NANKING AND SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

BILL SMITH

NO NICER DRINK IS KNOWN THAN CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" AND "HIRANO" MINERAL WATER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

ANNOUNCEMENT

Fancy Dress Ball

and

Supper

at

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

SATURDAY, DEC. 30th.

Supper and Dance \$3.00 per person.

MASKS NOT PERMITTED

RESERVE SUPPER TABLES NOW.

SHANGHAI TOILET CLUB

Will Remove

on
January 1st, 1917

to

NUMBER ONE
NANKING ROAD

(Palace Hotel Building)

12192

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

Hongay Anthracite Coal	\$22.00
Hankow " "	21.00
House Coal No. 1	15.00
House Coal No. 2	14.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1	14.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2	13.00
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEI FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund. 11502

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company
Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 18 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies.

BUT
We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings
which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT
A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.
J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Managers.

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 980. Address: 8a Peking Road.

Something Good for New Year Presents

Vacuum Bottles for Hot and Cold	each	4.00
Air Guns	"	15.00
Fireless Cooking Stoves	"	25.00
Portable Outboard Motors	"	160.00
Garden Tools	set	7.00
Carpenter's Tools in Chest	"	15.00

YUT SAE CHANG & CO.

1284 BROADWAY.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2408

ELECTRICITY.

OWING to the increased cost of coal it has been found necessary to raise the price of electricity for light, heat and power by approximately 15 per cent on the existing rates: the tariff revised accordingly is published in the Municipal Gazette of December 21. The increased price for Bulk Supply will be in accordance with the terms contained in the agreements with consumers taking such supply.

The revised prices will come into force for the quarter ending March 31, 1917 and continue until further notice.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, December 21, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2405

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Preparatory School for children, between the ages of five and ten years, will be opened at 24 Kungping Road on Tuesday, January 9, at 9 a.m.

The mistress-in-charge will be in attendance at the School on Monday January 8, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., to enrol pupils and answer inquiries.

The monthly fee is \$8 or for Kindergarten children \$5: for a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent, and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 per cent, will be made.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, December 14, 1916.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

NOTICE

Passengers are hereby notified that all baggage for the above steamer will be examined before it goes on board the tender.

Examination of heavy baggage will take place at the office of The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, at 3 p.m. on the 29th December, 1916.

Examination of hand baggage will take place on the Municipal Jetty. The tender will leave at 9.30 a.m., and all hand baggage must be on the jetty not later than 9.00 a.m. on the 31st, December 1916.

The pontoon, on which the examination of hand baggage takes place, will be closed to all except passengers during the examination.

C. P. O. S., Ltd.

12146

The China Medical Missionary Association

THE next Biennial Conference of this Association will be held at Canton, January 20-27, 1917.

Reduced rates by the S/S. "China" are offered to all those attending the conference.

ROBERT C. BEEBE,

Executive Secretary.

12183 D 31

SECOND RUSSIAN 5% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to the 13th January, 1917.

12189

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Dec. 1st, 1916

Hongay Coal (Lump)	per ton	\$24.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	"	23.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	"	24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	"	16.00
Japan Coal (No. 2)	"	15.00
Japan Coal (No. 3)	"	14.00
Coke	"	16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	"	1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles	"	1.00

Orders promptly executed.

The Telegraph Supply Department

of

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Telegraph Materials for the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

Conditions governing Tenders, Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Mexican dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department.

27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

The Telegraph Supply Department

of

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of miscellaneous telephone materials for various Government Telephone Exchanges.

Conditions governing tenders, specifications and drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Chinese silver dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department.

27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

LOST

ON the 3rd day of the 12th moon, a bank draft, No. 9980, for Taels 1,000, due on the 8th of 12th moon (January 1, 1917), issued by the Yuen Chun Bank (元春莊), has been lost. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said draft, as it has been declared null and void. Finder, if he returns the original draft to the undersigned, will be rewarded. This advertisement also appears in The "Shun Pao" and "Sin Wan Pao".

Nieh Sung Cotton Firm.

老開橋南永成坊義生棉紗號

12182

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

12198

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached. Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, in British family, two rooms with board, bathroom and electric light. Apply to 34 Wayside Road.

12187 D 31

CENTRAL: To let, a sunny attic bedroom, suitable for a young lady working in office. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

12198 D 31

LARGE room, with bathroom adjoining, to let in private home, North Szechuen Road. Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.

12160 D 29

TO LET, two large double rooms, both with separate bathroom, verandah attached. Facing south. Terms reasonable. Apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12076

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an experienced male stenographer for an outpost. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

12191 D 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

12194 D 29

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramophone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

12186 D 31

18-19 Chaofoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms flush closets, tennis court, occupancy February 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12194

TO LET at once, large house, 87 Broadway. Inspection invited.

12172 D 31

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 38, Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.

12189

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11889 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN lady stenographer, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position in reputable firm. Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

12156 D 29

LOST OR STOLEN

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